

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials and congressional leaders pushed for an agreement Wednesday on reducing the federal budget deficit amid conflicting predictions of whether a compromise could be reached quickly.

Some participants in the talks believed a budget agreement, at least in concept, could come later in the day.

The talks have assumed significance in foreign capitals and financial markets, as well as at home, as a sign of U.S. political resolve to put its economic house in order.

Representative Tony Coelho of California, the House Democratic whip, said Wednesday morning that an agreement was all but sealed and that it would result in a deficit-reduction package of about \$30 billion to \$35 billion this year.

But other negotiators were less sanguine.

"It doesn't look good, kids," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Even if a deficit-reduction agreement is reached Wednesday that broadly outlines higher taxes and spending cuts, lawmakers predicted that the details of which taxes to raise and which programs to cut could not be worked out by congressional committees in time to avoid the automatic spending cuts that the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law mandates on Nov. 20.

The negotiations are aimed at reducing the deficit by at least \$23 billion in the 1988 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, in order to avoid the automatic spending cuts.

See BUDGET, Page 2

Dollar, Dow Up

The dollar closed higher in European and New York trading, gaining 1 penny and nearly 1 yen from Tuesday's European levels. Page 15.

The Dow Jones industrial average of U.S. stocks also gained 21 points. Page 10.



Saddam Hussein of Iraq, above, and his longtime Arab rival, Hafez al-Assad of Syria, right, conferred with their foreign ministers Wednesday at the end of an Arab League summit meeting in Amman that condemned Iraq for its role in the Gulf War but stopped short of calling for sanctions.



Most foreign analysts of Soviet affairs, and many Muscovites, had seen Mr. Yeltsin as the boldest and most outspoken proponent of reform in the Kremlin leadership.

Arabs Condemn Iran but Stop Short of Sanctions

AMMAN, Jordan — Arab leaders condemned Iran on Wednesday for occupying Iraqi land and expressed solidarity with Iraq and Kuwait, but stopped short of imposing sanctions on Iran at the end of an Arab League summit meeting.

The Arab leaders also backed a call for an international Middle East peace conference and gave approval for individual states to restore relations with Egypt.

Shortly after the end of the summit, the United Arab Emirates announced that it was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. Most Arab states broke with Cairo after the late President Anwar Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The Arab League's four-day emergency conference had been called primarily to seek ways to end Iranian hosts attack Japanese tanker despite nearby U.S. Navy convoy. Page 2.

The seven-year Iran-Iraq war and prevent it spreading to neighboring Gulf states.

"The conference condemned Iran for occupying Iraqi territory and its procrastination over the implementation of a UN cease-fire," said a statement read by Secretary-General Chadi Klibi at the closing ceremony.

Libya, however, dissociated itself from what it described as "American-inspired" decisions.

"We have rejected those decisions," said Abdel Salam Jaloud, Libya's second-ranking leader after Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, shortly before leaving for home.

The summit statement urged Iraq to accept the United Nations resolution "in full and in the consequential order of its clauses."

It expressed "solidarity with Iraq and appreciation for its acceptance of UN Security Council resolution 598 and its positive response to all peace initiatives."

The 21 league members present, including Iraq's long-time rival Syria, endorsed the UN resolution. Adopted in July, it demands a cease-fire, troop withdrawals and an inquiry into who started the war, in that order.

The resolution also threatens measures against any noncompliant party, but Syria has opposed any Arab call for sanctions and none were mentioned in the Arab League statement.

The statement came after four days of exhausting talks, often lasting deep into the night, as Iraq's allies sought to shift Syrian opposition to sweeping measures against Iran.

A Syrian source said the decisions reached at the summit meeting would not radically affect Damascus's alliance with Tehran. The statement spoke of "Iranian threats, provocation and aggression" in the Gulf and expressed solidarity with Kuwait, hit by several Iranian Silkworm missiles.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq declined when a photographer asked him to shake hands with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria at the closing session in Amman.

Mr. Assad's spokesman, Gibran Kourieh, earlier denied a Jordanian statement that King Hussein, the host of the meeting, had reconciled the two leaders.

Ortega, in U.S., Pledges Total Support for Pact

WASHINGTON — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua pledged Wednesday that his government would comply "100 percent" with the Central America peace agreement and renewed his call for a direct dialogue with the United States to settle differences.

In a speech to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, Mr. Ortega also accused the Reagan administration of violating the peace agreement by flying weapons and other supplies to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, since the accord was signed Aug. 7.

"Nicaragua is ready to comply 100 percent with the agreement," Mr. Ortega said.

He also renewed his pledge to open a dialogue through intermediaries with the rebel leadership, deciding this group as "the sons of Reagan" who receive their salaries from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Ortega's call for a direct dialogue with the United States was immediately rejected by the U.S. ambassador to the OAS, Richard T. McCormack, who said after the speech that President Ronald Reagan had laid out specific conditions for re-opening diplomatic contacts with Sandinist officials.

In a speech Monday, Mr. Reagan had said that he would agree to open discussions with Nicaragua only if other Central American leaders were present and if the Sandinist government showed serious intent in pending cease-fire negotiations with the contras.

Mr. Ortega said 140 CIA-sponsored flights had been sent on contra supply missions since Aug. 7.

A contra leader, Adolfo Calero, who was present for the speech, said Mr. Ortega's forces must have inadequate radar because the actual number of flights exceeded that figure.

Mr. Calero assailed the speech as "lengthy, boring and without any real substance."

Mr. Ortega used much of his speech to criticize the United States by citing the June 19, 1986, finding of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which called for an immediate end to U.S. backing for the contras.

The Reagan administration had no meetings planned with Mr. Ortega, a reflection of the U.S. position that no substantive talks with Nicaragua can take place until progress is made in pending cease-fire discussions between the Sandinist government and the rebels.

Mr. Ortega last visited Washington in 1979, two months after the Sandinist revolution.

New Offer to Rebels

During his flight to Washington on Tuesday, Mr. Ortega told The New York Times that he was carrying a new proposal that could speed up the process of negotiating a cease-fire with the contras. He did not give details, but The Times said the plan was believed to involve a dialogue in which the Sandinists would talk to both the contras and the United States.

[Mr. Reagan said Tuesday night that he does not intend to meet with Mr. Ortega, but that "when and if the Sandinists are willing to negotiate with the freedom fighters, we'll join the negotiations." The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Ortega said that if Mr. Reagan accepted that offer, he would accept that offer.



ARMISTICE DAY — French soldiers, wearing World War I uniforms, marched Wednesday past the Arc de Triomphe in Paris in ceremonies marking Armistice Day.

Moscow Chief Loses Post After Attack on 'Slow Pace' of Reform

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, who criticized the slow pace of Soviet reform, was removed Wednesday as head of the Moscow Communist Party and replaced by Lev N. Zaikov, a member of the ruling Politburo, Soviet television said.

Mr. Yeltsin, 56, had tendered his resignation at an Oct. 21 meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee at which he spoke out against the style of Soviet leadership and the slow pace of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform campaign.

Warsaw Pact Makes a New Arms Offer

By Jim Hoagland and Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Expressing strong optimism that a summit meeting in Washington next month will open a new era in East-West relations, General Wojciech Jaruzelski said Wednesday that the Warsaw Pact was prepared to negotiate reductions in its tank forces in return for cuts in NATO's bomber aircraft based in Western Europe.

The proposal, if accepted by the West, could shift the emphasis of Europe-wide arms control negotiations from manpower reductions to cutting back or eliminating the offensive weapons systems that each side finds most threatening.

"Troops today are secondary to weapons," General Jaruzelski said in an interview. The Polish leader added that negotiations on conventional arms were bogged down in "the statistical aspects of the problem" and needed a new focus.

By design or otherwise, his emphasis on seeking a new conceptual base for talks on conventional arms echoes ideas being discussed currently under discussion in the U.S. arms control community.

"We are ready to reduce or to eliminate the asymmetry where it will be shown to exist," he said, noting that Poland possessed the second largest conventional force in the Warsaw Pact, after the Soviet Union.

General Jaruzelski, who returned to Warsaw on Sunday after a five-day visit to Moscow for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, voiced unusually warm sentiments about the Reagan administration.

The general said he found recent statements from the White House on East-West relations "encouraging" for the prospects of the summit meeting.

He twice mentioned the visit of Vice President George Bush in October as a "positive sign" that U.S.-Polish relations had improved significantly.

A period of strain between the United States and Poland was triggered by General Jaruzelski's declaration of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, and by the suppression of the Solidarity trade union.

"Mr. Bush promised us that he would bring about a new era in East-West relations," the general said.

UNITA lost out in a civil war following Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975, and it has since fought for a power-sharing agreement with the Marxist government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. There are an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops in Angola as well as Soviet military advisers.

Pretoria Says Its Troops Aided Rebels in Angola

JOHANNESBURG — South African troops have fought Soviet and Cuban forces in southern Angola while helping Angolan guerrillas drive back a government attack, the South African military said Wednesday.

The South African Defense Force chief, General Jannie Gerdien, said the rebels recently had inflicted heavy losses and stopped Angolan government troops in Cuando-Cubango Province in the southeast.

The rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, are backed by South Africa and the United States. The Marxist government of Angola is backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Angolan government had said the fighting, which took place in early October, was the biggest battle in the 12-year-old civil war.

When UNITA began to push Angolan forces back, General Gerdien said, Soviet and Cuban forces using "tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles," and "fighter aircraft, including MiG-23s," entered the battle.

South African forces then joined the battle, the general said.

Angola said in early October that South African forces participated in the fighting and had bombed and shelled government positions at Cuito Cuanavale, north of the Lomba River where most of the fighting took place.

At 83, a Princess in Moscow Comes in From the Cold

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The faded photographs of the old southern Russian estate, rendered three-dimensional by an antique stereoscope, flipped soundlessly around the cylinder. Princess Yekaterina A. Meshcherskaya was taking another tour of her childhood in the time of the czars.

"That's our garden," she said. "That's the statue of my father. That's my mother on her horse." Then, the final image, the one from the 1940s — an old woman, silhouetted against a drab, transparent curtain: "That's my mother again, peeling potatoes."

Seventy years ago, a revolution born in Petrograd ended the fairy-tale existence of Kitty Meshcherskaya, a 13-year-old princess from Potava. Gone were the princess, the pedigreed dogs, the servants, the Greek tutor, the French governess, the German governess.

With her mother, she was left to find her way through the new order — as a seamstress, a dancer, a singing teacher, a factory receptionist and a wartime ditch digger. All the while she dodged endless denunciations. Kitty Meshcherskaya lived on, but the princess within went into hibernation.

She and her mother were falsely denounced for selling art abroad, for corresponding with foreigners — and a "central heating expert" tried to search their apartment, looking for lions, she said.

"You had to take life as it went along — you had to know you could not stop the world," she said recently. "This was after all, history. Those who were presumptuous enough to try and reckon with history, they all died, because they couldn't survive this life."

She is not so presumptuous. For years she has wandered around the fringes of Soviet history, neither affecting it nor forgetting it. She is enthusiastic about the times of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader — "It's a real fairy tale, even the air in Moscow is different" — and boasts about her pension of 140 rubles, and about \$230. She avoids giving direct opinions on earlier governments.

Now, at 83, she is once again permitted to be a princess, or at least to honor the heritage that went with the title, which in czarist times meant not that the holder was the daughter of the sovereign but that she was a member of a noble family.

The weekly magazine Ogonyok, which recently published an article with the headline "Princess Meshcherskaya," showed its ambivalence by calling her "former" princess in the text.

The nobility, the hated enemy during the Bolshevik Revolution and the ensuing civil war, has been cast as villain throughout the Soviet period. But Mr. Gorbachev's exhortation to leave no

"blank pages" in history coincides with a deeply felt nostalgia by some Russians for the enduring value of things Russian.

Thus a sufficiently Soviet noble, like Kitty Meshcherskaya, can now talk proudly about the life the Revolution gave her, and wistfully about the life it took away.

What happened to her relatives after the Revolution? Some went west, she said — she has a niece living in Illinois, in the United States. Those who were in the Czar's army were executed. "It all happened in a moment," she said. "There was an order that all military personnel should report to the headquarters of the Red Army."

"They just went and never returned," she said.

The old family palace at Potava was in the path of the civil war in 1919 and 1920. "It's dust," she said. The estate outside

See ROYAL, Page 2

U.S. Trade Curbs Could Cause Japan to Rearm, Singapore Leader Says

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE—A major rise in U.S. import barriers could shatter the world trading system, prompting Japan to rearm and end its longstanding security relationship with the United States, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore warned Wednesday.

Americans and some Europeans, he said, had shown "visceral" hostility to the prospect of Japan becoming the world's leading industrial, financial and technological power.

Mr. Lee also said that in future elections "average Americans" would question why their government was spending about 6.5 percent of its gross national product on defense to keep Japan, Europe and the rest of the non-Communist world secure.

The Japan-U.S. security treaty and the stationing of American forces in Japan since the end of World War II have allowed the Japanese to hold defense spending to 1 percent of GNP or below.

GNP is the value of a nation's total output of goods and services.

The Japanese, Mr. Lee said, would surpass the United States in per-capita GNP in 1987 "because they are more productive and have concentrated all their energies and research and development on where it will score in the marketplace."

Speaking at the opening of a conference on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, he said that if the U.S. Congress and administration failed to resist protectionist pressures, there could be "a breakdown in confidence, a rupture in the relationships" between Washington and some of its main trading partners in East Asia. Those countries included Japan, South Korea and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN.

The conference was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune as part of the newspaper's celebration of its centennial year.

"I think the most terrifying thought for me," Mr. Lee said in answer to a question, "would be a

fundamental shift in the belief of the Japanese that the world they have known since 1945 is ended. In that situation, he added, Japan would have to depend on itself or align with China or the Soviet Union, or both.

Analysts said that Mr. Lee's concern about the impact of protectionism on important economic and political relationships in Asia were widely shared by non-Communist government leaders in ASEAN, which is made up of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"Other Asians fear Japanese power," one senior official of an ASEAN government commented. However, Makoto Kaneda, vice minister for international affairs in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who listened to Mr. Lee's comments, said that Japan, in concert with the United States, "will strive to play the role of a giant absorber in the Pacific by transforming its economy into one of a major importer."

In his speech, Mr. Lee, a frequent visitor to Japan, said that trade and security were closely related to life and death issues for the Japanese.

"Through trade, they have been able to find constructive expression for their dynamism. They have kept within their borders and improved themselves through trade."

Since World War II, the Japanese and the Germans "have not had to consider the traditional method of economic expansion, that of expanding their territories, to gain markets."

He added that it "could be disastrous if the Japanese decided that their economic-security relationship with the United States was no longer valid and that they must build up their own defense."

Mr. Lee said that prospects for continued rapid growth in most of the market-oriented economies of East Asia could be upset by a surge in protectionism, a rupture in the U.S.-Japan economic-security relationship or the loss of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, said that Asia's high economic growth rates had brought an impressive level of stability to most parts of the region, "but in the process they have become almost essential for continued stability."

Mr. Wolfowitz, a former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he believed that peace as well as prosperity in the region "depended on our avoiding the kinds of disastrous trade wars that occurred in the 1930s, leading to World War II."

Mr. Lee said the problem was that U.S. deficits would not be turned into surpluses for several more years "and only after some pain was inflicted on American voters."

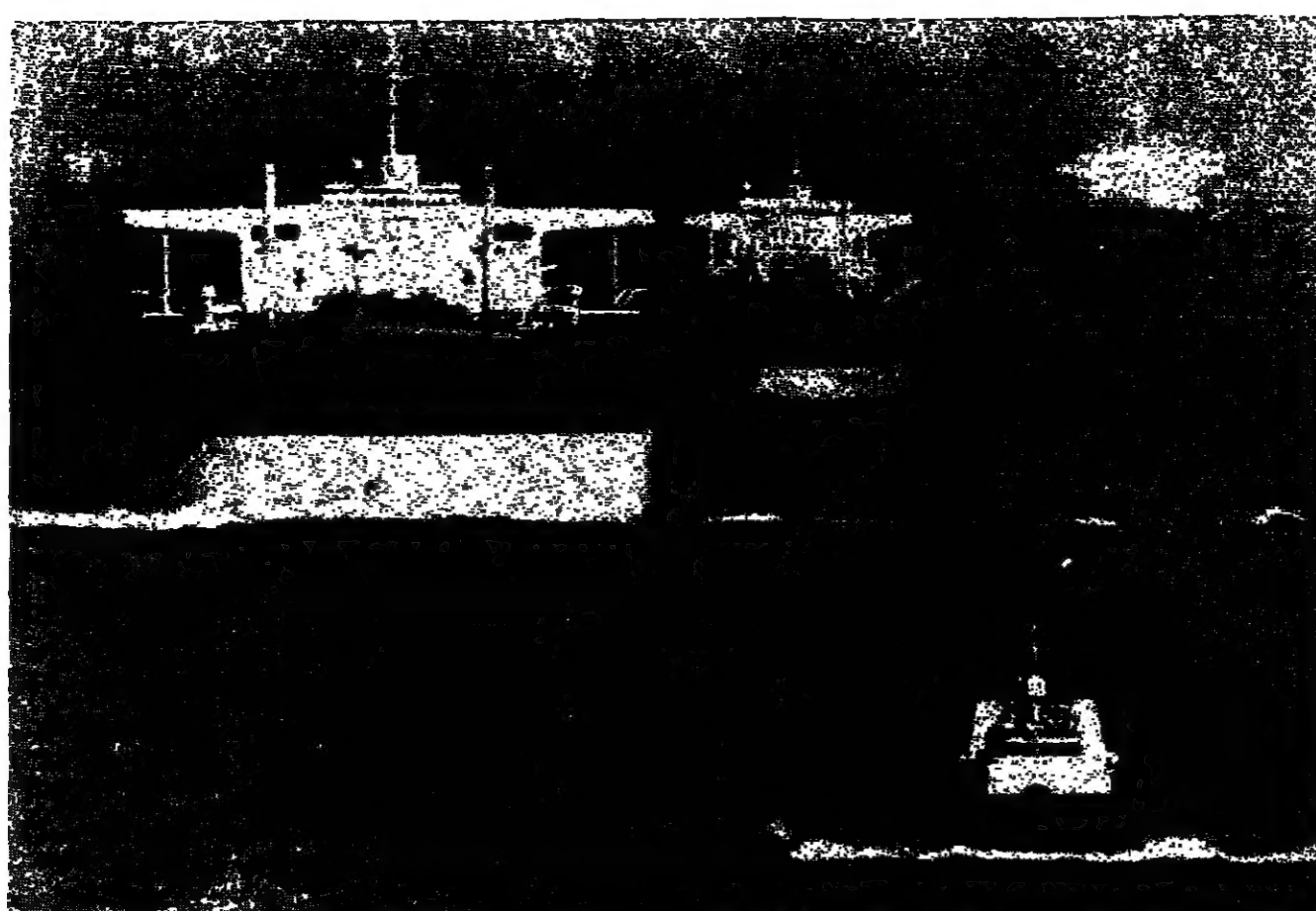
Pressure on U.S. congressmen is "immense," he said. He added: "The key question, therefore, is whether the American leaders will take a long-term view of their present difficulties and allow time for the adjustments to work through the world's economies, or whether the U.S. Congress will take precipitate measures to force the pace of correction and risk a malfunction of the system."

Ariane Launch Put Off By Problems in 3d Stage

Agence France-Press

PARIS—The next launch of the Ariane rocket, planned for the end of next month, will be delayed three to six weeks because of problems with the third-stage engine, Arianespace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday.

The launch, the 21st mission, is scheduled to put two satellites into orbit. Faulty third-stage engines have caused several launch failures.



A minesweeping tugboat led the way as a U.S. convoy of tankers and warships sailed into the Gulf on Wednesday.

Iran Hits Japanese Ship Near U.S. Convoy

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

Two Iranian speedboats, operating close to one of the largest U.S. Navy convoys to enter the Gulf, attacked a Japanese tanker Wednesday as it made its way toward the Strait of Hormuz.

The attack on the Japanese-owned Liquid Bulk Explorer, a 12,964-ton carrier of refined oil products, was carried out in a major shipping channel patrolled constantly by ships of the U.S. and Western European navies. It proved once again Tehran's willingness to defy U.S. claims to defend the right of free navigation without confronting the U.S. Navy head on.

The Iranians were careful not to attack any of the six commercial ships and six U.S. Navy vessels that had just entered the Gulf under the protective guns of the battleship Missouri sailing just outside in the Gulf of Oman, nor did they attack a French cargo ship consisting of a warship and two French tankers.

But the Iranian boats struck a vessel not flying a U.S. flag, apparently in radar range of the U.S. and French ships. The U.S. vessels were within 10 to 15 miles (16 to 24 kilometers) of the attack.

Radio reports from the Liquid Bulk Explorer said the ship had been hit by four rocket-propelled grenades, one of which caused a

small fire that was quickly put out. A radio operator said there had been no injuries.

The attack was similar to another Iranian gunboat assault on the Grand Wisdom, a U.S.-owned tanker operating under Panamanian registry. It was hit last Friday as the U.S. guided-missile frigate Rentz steamed within a few miles of the tanker.

Though the United States has sent a veritable armada to the Gulf to defend the right of free navigation in the vital waterway, Washington has limited the U.S. Navy to the defense of U.S.-registered vessels or of ships that have occasionally been put under U.S. Navy protection because they were under

charter to the U.S. Sealift command.

Shipping officials said that, although mines laid by Iran in the Gulf had damaged U.S.-escorted vessels, Iran had directly attacked a U.S.-flag vessel only in the case of a Silksworm missile assault on the Kuwaiti tanker Sea Isle City last month. And that, they said, was believed to have been a mistake.

The attack blinded its American captain and wounded 16 other crew members. Three days later, four U.S. destroyers leveled an Iranian offshore oil drilling platform that U.S. officials believe was used for radar monitoring of ship traffic.

Tehran responded with another Silksworm attack on the Kuwaiti oil

loading terminal itself, apparently calculating that the United States would not consider that a pretext for retaliation. Since then they have limited themselves to strikes against vessels not flying the U.S. flag.

Wednesday's attack occurred not far from the 17th U.S. convoy in the Gulf — three refueled Kuwaiti tankers, two U.S.-flag ships and a Bahraini vessel carrying U.S. military supplies, escorted by four U.S. guided-missile frigates behind two minesweeping tugs. According to U.S. Navy officials in Bahrain, the convoy entered the Strait of Hormuz at 8 A.M. Wednesday, two and a half hours before the attack on the Liquid Bulk Explorer.

EAST: Jaruzelski Offers Deal on Tanks, NATO Bombers

(Continued from Page 1)

would be our spokesman in debt rescheduling talks," the Polish leader said, "and he kept his promise. It was not a big step, but it was a step."

General Jaruzelski has given the strongest endorsement in the East bloc to the efforts of Mikhail S. Gorbachev to overhaul Soviet society. He is widely considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally in the Warsaw Pact.

He said that Mr. Gorbachev considered last-minute difficulties in

scheduling the summit meeting as "an incidental problem" that would not affect the outcome of the meeting with President Ronald Reagan. The summit meeting is set to begin Dec. 7 in Washington.

"It seems to me that the matter of medium- and shorter-range missiles has already been settled," he said.

He indicated that Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to the summit meeting after Mr. Reagan accepted an agenda that included full discussion of the U.S. Strategic Defense

Initiative, Mr. Reagan's program for a space-based missile defense. Moscow opposes the program.

He said that Moscow had already made significant compromises on the program by adopting a willingness to discuss limits on the system rather than demanding its total prohibition.

"There is a certain border of compromise which cannot be passed or it deforms the whole process," he said.

"There has already been a lot of movement on the Soviet side for that summit and a lot of compromises," he added, "if you take the starting point of the SDI discussion, when SDI seemed an insurmountable barrier."

His proposal for negotiations linking the Warsaw Pact's capability to mount a tank attack to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's bomber force was his first specific idea advanced to flesh out a general disarmament plan for Central Europe that Poland advanced in July.

General Jaruzelski emphasized that his plan was not intended to compete with the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna. However, by putting forward his proposals at a time when those talks are being significantly restructured, he appeared to be signaling that new approaches must be taken.

NATO officials have resisted any mingling of nuclear-capable aircraft and artillery with conventional force levels in negotiations. They have asserted that the Warsaw Pact's large numerical superiority in tanks and troops can only be offset by the threat to respond to an attack with battlefield nuclear weapons and air strikes.

General Jaruzelski said that discussions among European countries could begin with reductions in "a zone of direct contact, that could be 62 to 94 miles wide, from which both sides would remove those arms which could be used for sudden attack."

"We know the West believes that there is a predominance of the Warsaw Pact in tanks," he said. "We believe that the NATO countries have a predominance in certain kinds of aircraft, especially bombers. With these two categories the first steps could be taken."

General Jaruzelski said that the Soviet Union was actively consulting its six Warsaw Pact allies on disarmament issues. He added that Poland's relations with its allies, "above all the Soviet Union, never were as good during the past 40 years as they are now."

He seemed to concede that there were differences among East bloc nations over whether to pursue the economic and political reforms advocated by Mr. Gorbachev. He said that while Poland was pursuing policies "similar to and in many cases identical to those of the Soviet Union and Hungary," other countries remained committed to "other forms of development."

"History will show which road is best," he said.

General Jaruzelski asserted that East European countries now had more leeway to pursue different policies.

"For many years," he said, "we always said that everything was directed from Moscow and everyone had to line up in one row."

What is different now, the general said, is "that some things that might have been regarded as sinful before today are treated as normal."

BUDGET: U.S. Lawmakers See Signs of Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

The budget deficit in the 1987 fiscal year was about \$148 billion.

Representative Pat Williams, a Montana Democrat, said he expected a conceptual agreement Wednesday. "If we don't break something today, we are not going to get it done," he said. "We have no choice, do we, but to come to an agreement. Everyone is watching and it isn't just confined to just Wall Street; it's Main Street, too."

On Tuesday, congressional Democrats involved in the budget talks offered a plan to reduce the 1988 budget deficit by \$33.8 billion. This appears to have propelled the discussions toward Wednesday's critical session.

Although House and Senate Republicans greeted the Democratic proposal warmly, arguing that it calls for too large a tax increase and not enough cuts in domestic spending, they said it also established an important marker that could quickly lead to a bipartisan agreement on an overall plan.

"Instead of talking about \$6 bil-

lion in differences, we are talking about a billion or \$2 billion in differences," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House Republican whip.

Introduced on the 12th day of the budget talks, the Democratic proposal calls for a \$12 billion tax increase, roughly the amount included in separate tax bills that have passed the House and been approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

The proposal also calls for another \$12 billion in savings from reductions in federal spending, \$7.8 billion of it in annual appropriated accounts and \$4.2 billion in entitlement programs, so named because those eligible for benefits under the programs are legally entitled to them. The remaining deficit reduction would come from the refinancing of rural electric loans, user fees, enhanced income-tax collections and savings on interest payments.

Of the \$7.8 billion in discretionary spending cuts that would come from savings in appropriations bills, \$5.4 billion would come from

the military and \$2.4 billion from domestic programs. It would leave defense spending at about \$284 billion for the 1988 fiscal year, the same level as approved in the congressional budget in June and about \$13 billion less than the level requested.

The Democratic plan proposes an additional reduction in the deficit of almost \$55 billion in the 1989 fiscal year.

Arizona Governor Loses Bid to Halt Investigation

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona—The Arizona Supreme Court has ruled that Attorney General Bob Corbin and the state grand jury may continue their investigations of Governor Evan Mecham's unreported \$350,000 campaign loan.

The high court, in a 5-0 opinion Tuesday, rejected the Republican governor's effort to oust Mr. Corbin from the investigation.

ROYAL: A Princess in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow, from which the family fled at the time of the Revolution, "was blown up for the bricks."

Her memoirs of her family and their 19th-century life are being prepared for publication by the monthly literary magazine Novy Mir. A television documentary about the princess and the Meshchersky family is ready for broadcast. She grants interviews to foreign journalists.

Other members of czarist-own noble families — with names like Golitsyn, Trubetskoy, and Sheremetev — remain in Moscow, where they live in the shadows.

"I see some at funerals," said one Muscovite with relatives among the nobility. "It's clear they don't want to have any contact."

But a land that once teemed with princes, counts and lords — a multiplicity of nobles fed by Peter the Great's system of awarding titles for meritorious service and by the Russian practice of passing the fa-

ther's rank to every child — was long left with its only acknowledged nobility in exile.

A reconciliation has been in the works for several years. It is strikingly evident with the new attention being given this 83-year-old woman with the beautifully rolled r's. She crystallizes the sense of shared history; she serves as a bridge between the princes and the commissars.

When 1917 came, Kitty Meshcherskaya was very conscious of the difference between the two. "Why do they all hate us so?" she asked her mother.

The answer: "Our class earned the hatred from the Russian people."

Prague Relaxes Currency Curbs

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has announced a relaxation of restrictions on hard currency that may ease travel to the West for some of its 15.5 million citizens.

An announcement Tuesday from the Federal Finance Ministry and the State Bank of Czechoslovakia said that, beginning Nov. 15, citizens would be able to keep hard currency earmarked for foreign travel in their own bank accounts and would be allowed to withdraw it without a special application to the Finance Ministry.

WORLD BRIEFS

Explosion Kills 6 at Beirut Airport

BEIRUT (AP)—A briefcase packed with explosives went off at the Beirut International Airport passenger terminal Wednesday, killing six persons and wounding 73 others, the police said.

The police said most of the casualties were Lebanese and other Arabs who had crowded the terminal after a five-day shutdown because of a nationwide strike that ended Tuesday.

Among the dead was the woman who had been carrying the briefcase. A police spokesman identified her as Soraya Sahyouni but gave no motive for the bombing. Witnesses said the explosion occurred in mid-afternoon at the main entrance to the airport building.

Arab Girls Are Hurt in Gaza Shooting

JERUSALEM (UPI)—Two Palestinian girls were shot and wounded by an Israeli who opened fire when protesters pelted his car with stones Wednesday, one day after a student was killed in a similar incident in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, military sources said.

The shootings sparked more stone-throwing and unrest in Gaza, Israeli Army Radio reported. The driver told officials he had fired several shots into the air after his car was blocked by stones in the road and residents began throwing stones, the radio said.

The driver, who was not identified, fired several shots in self-defense near a girls' school, the sources said. Sylvia Mady, 14, who was wounded in the abdomen, was in fair condition at Ashkelon Hospital, a hospital spokesman said. Jamal Khrais, 14, was being treated for a gunshot wound to her thigh. On Tuesday, a 16-year-old Palestinian girl was killed in Gaza, apparently by Israeli settlers who fired several shots when confronted by stone-throwing students.

2 Arrested in Clark Air Base Killings

ANGELES CITY, Philippines (AP)—The police said two persons were arrested Wednesday and 15 others were being sought after a suspected Communist rebel confessed that he had taken part in the killings of three Americans near the U.S.-run Clark Air Base.

Lieutenant Marcelino Ibanez, chief investigator of the Angeles City police, said the man admitted that he had served as a lookout during one of the four attacks on Oct. 28, in which two U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force sergeant and a Philippine businessman were killed.

Communist rebels have not confirmed or denied responsibility for the murders. But rebel statements issued since the killings have threatened attacks on U.S. servicemen and civilians because of U.S. support for the government of President Corason C. Aquino. The police said earlier this week that up to 200 people had been detained in connection with the Clark killings. Ten were still being held Wednesday.

Vatican Envoy Meets Zhao in Beijing

BEIJING (Reuters)—Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Roman Catholic primate of the Philippines, met Wednesday with Zhao Ziyang, the leader of the Chinese Communist Party. It was the first time a clergyman of the Vatican's inner circle had met a Chinese party leader in more than 30 years.

Speaking outside the Cathedral of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception in Beijing, the cardinal said he was in China to promote relations between China and the Vatican.

China severed links with the Roman Catholic Church in 1957 and has repeatedly accused Rome of secretly appointing clergy and interfering in Chinese affairs. Beijing insists that only it has the right to choose bishops and assails the Vatican for recognizing Taipei as the legitimate government of China.

12th Game of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters)—The 12th game of the world chess championship between the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, was agreed drawn Wednesday after 21 moves. Mr. Kasparov leads the match by a score of 6.5 to 5.5 points.

GAME 12

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov
1. e4	e5	8. Re1	e6	15. Ng2	Rac3
2. Nc3	d5	9. Ng3	Ba6	16. Qd2	Nb5
3. d4	Bc7	10. Bc2	Ra8	17. Bb2	Ng7
4. e5	d4	11. Qd3	Qb6	18. Qc1	Qb7
5. Bc4	Nf6	12. Qc2	Nb7	19. f3	Nb6
6. d3	Bc5	13. Q-0	g6	20. b3	Ba3
7. Ng2	0-0	14. h3	Bb8	21. Re2	Draw

Northeastern U.S. Has Heavy Snowfall

NEW YORK (UPI)—Winter storms struck the northeastern United States on Wednesday, dropping up to nine inches (23 centimeters) of snow and causing traffic accidents that killed at least four persons.

Snow fell across the southern and central Appalachian Mountains, while a mixture of rain, freezing drizzle, sleet and snow extended east of the Appalachians from southern New England to the Carolinas. Snow flurries also reached across the upper Ohio Valley. The wintry weather forced Washington's National Airport in Arlington, Virginia, to close.

The storm system, which began dumping snow across the Great Lakes region on Tuesday, headed off the East Coast but was quickly followed by another storm.

Shift on Berlin Wall Policy Reported

BERLIN (Reuters)—John C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, said Wednesday that East German leaders had told him it is now less likely that people will be fired on at the Berlin Wall during escape attempts.

After talks with Erich Honecker, the East German leader, Mr. Whitehead said he had told officials that Americans "would never understand why the government would find it necessary to shoot its own citizens at the wall." Asked how the leaders reacted, Mr. Whitehead said: "I was assured that changes had been made which would make it much less likely that people will be shot at again."

East Germany has operated a shoot-to-kill policy at the Berlin Wall and at the border with West Germany to deter people from fleeing. The last killing at the wall occurred a year ago. More than 70 people have died in escape attempts since it was built in 1961.

For the Record

The Liberal Party in Italy postponed on Wednesday a decision on whether to withdraw from the coalition government after Prime Minister Giovanni Goria scheduled a meeting of coalition leaders for Friday to discuss disagreements over economic policy.

(Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Australian government approved a law Tuesday imposing fines of 500 Australian dollars (\$340) on passengers smoking on domestic airline flights beginning Dec. 1.

Dense fog brought three Yugoslav airports to a standstill Wednesday, officials said. Belgrade, Sarajevo and Osijek airports were closed and flights were redirected to Zagreb and Titograd.

The European Commission approved a West German plan Wednesday to ban domestic sales of regular leaded gasoline from Feb. 1, 1988. Sales of premium leaded gasoline will still be permitted.

(Reuters)

Defecting Albanian Soccer Players Recount Unsportsmanlike Treatment

United Press International

ATHENS—Two Albanian national soccer players who gave their guards the slip in the Athens airport and escaped to Greece said Wednesday that they fled because they were underfed, forced to play football in walking shoes and threatened with a labor camp when they complained.

The Skodra soccer team goalkeeper, Anid Hoxha, 23, and a forward, Lulzim Dershehi, 20, said at a news conference that their food rations left them hungry, they had no heat or electricity, and they lacked water for showers in the Albanian soccer academy.

The two players slipped away from their guards on Saturday when the soccer team, on its way to an international match in Malta, was changing planes. Official Albanian delegations are always accompanied by members of the secret police.

They said the last straw was when their team could not afford to buy them football boots, telling them to wear walking shoes to play in at the Malta soccer match.

"When we protested these conditions to the team chairman, we were threatened with a labor camp," Mr. Dershehi said. "We were ashamed to play in rags and with walking shoes at an international soccer match."

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LD BRIEFS

6 at Beirut Airport

packed with explosives were at the passenger terminal Wednesday, the police said. The explosion occurred in a building after a five-day shutdown because of the explosion.

Hurt in Gaza Shoot

Two Palestinian girls were shot and hurt when protesters pelted his car with stones, the police said. The girls were taken to a hospital and are being treated for their injuries. The police said the explosion occurred in a building after a five-day shutdown because of the explosion.

Clark Air Base Killing

The police said two men and 15 others were being sought in connection with the killing of a U.S. serviceman at the U.S.-run Clark Air Base. The police said the killing occurred in a building after a five-day shutdown because of the explosion.

Meets Zhao in Beijing

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, met Wednesday with Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, in Beijing. It was the first time a cardinal had met with a Chinese party leader in more than 20 years.

Chess Match Is Drawn

The 12th game of the world chess championship match between Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov was drawn Wednesday after 21 moves. The score is 6.5 to 5.5 points.

U.S. Has Heavy Snow

Heavy snowstorms struck the northeastern United States Wednesday, bringing up to nine inches of snow in some areas. The snow caused travel problems and power outages. The snow was caused by a low-pressure system moving across the region.

Wall Policy Report

C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, said Wednesday that the United States would not build a wall in Berlin. He said the United States would continue to support the policy of keeping Berlin open. The report was part of a larger discussion on the Berlin Wall.

EL UPDATE

The European Court of Justice has ruled that the European Community must pay compensation to airlines for passengers who are delayed or denied boarding. The ruling is a landmark decision for passengers. The court said the airlines were responsible for the delays.

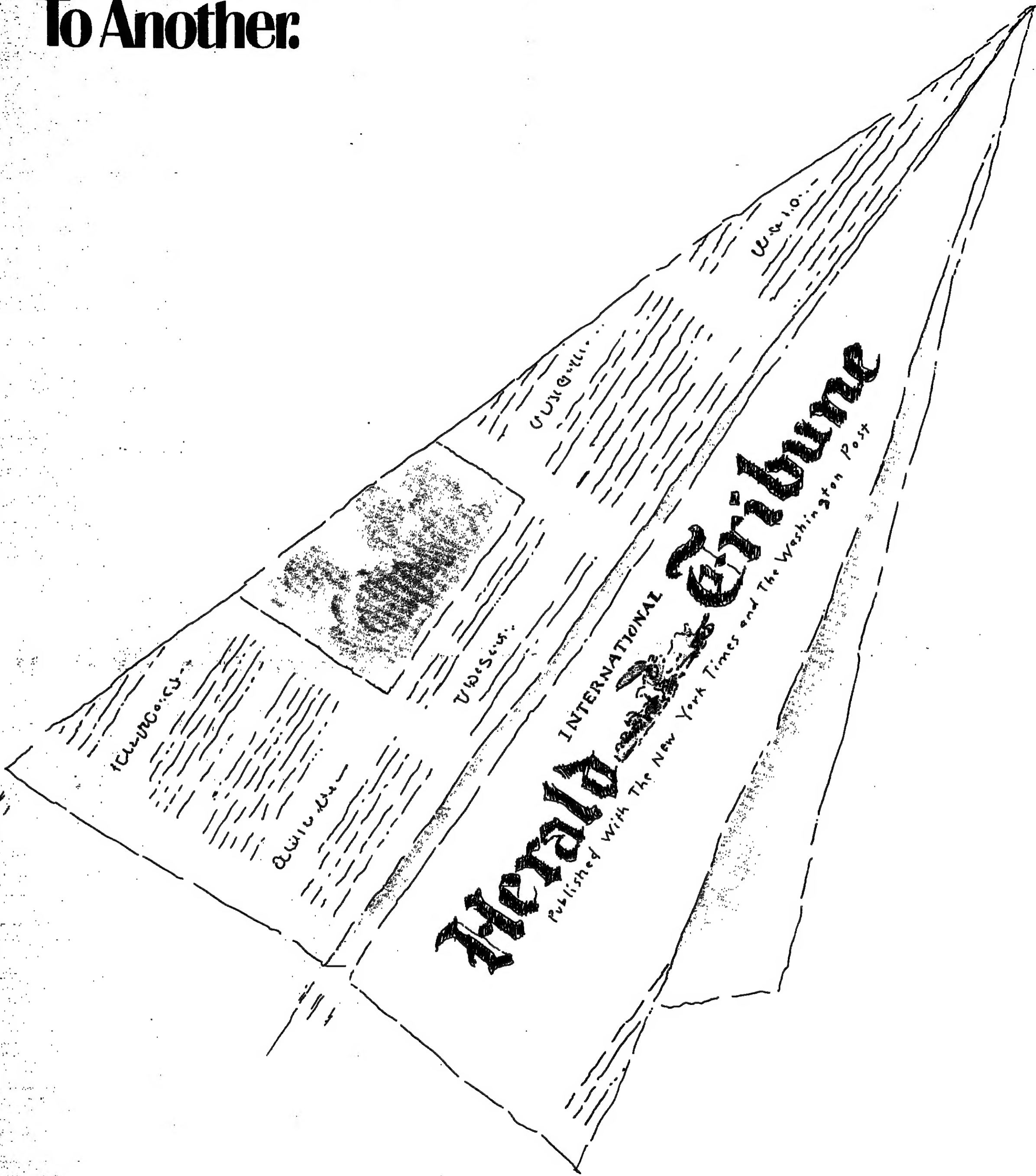
ian Soccer Players

Yugoslav soccer players who were arrested in a national soccer match in Greece were released Wednesday. The players were accused of being involved in a match-fixing scandal. The release was a surprise to many.

artsmanlike Treatment

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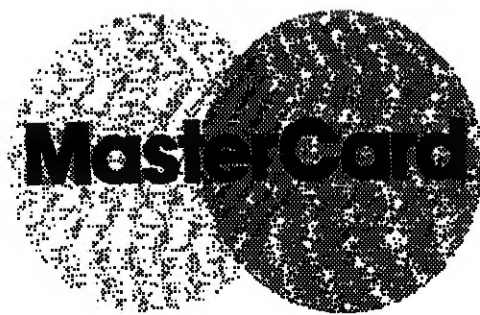
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One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

Scientists Report Evidence of Large Object Orbiting Another Star

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first strong evidence of a large object orbiting a star other than the sun has been reported by U.S. astronomers. They said the object, hotter, brighter and larger than Jupiter, is most likely the first discovery of a brown dwarf, one of a type of celestial objects that in theory are intermediate between a planet and a star.

Scientists had not found any direct, unambiguous evidence of other planets beyond our own solar system, or of the brown dwarfs.

The discovery that brown dwarfs exist could also contribute to understanding the true mass of the universe. Only 10 percent of the mass believed to exist has been observed or inferred, and part of the rest could be accounted for by faint stars and brown dwarfs.

The astronomers who made the discovery, Benjamin Zuckerman and Eric E. Becklin, said Tuesday they observed an excess of infrared radiation from the vicinity of the star Gliese 29-38, in the neighborhood of the Milky Way galaxy. The excess radiation, they concluded, was the heat from an object 50 percent bigger and 10 times hotter than Jupiter.

After ruling out other explanations, the astronomers concluded: "These characteristics

are similar to those that have been calculated for substellar objects called brown dwarfs."

Mr. Zuckerman, who is a professor of astronomy at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Mr. Becklin, an astronomer at the University of Hawaii Institute of Astronomy, reported their findings in Pasadena, California, at the annual meeting of the Division of Planetary Sciences of the American Astronomical Society. The report will be published Thursday in the British journal *Nature*.

Discussing the possibility that the infrared "excess" is indeed evidence of a large body around another star, David Stevenson, professor of planetary sciences at the California Institute of Technology, said: "I think it's the best candidate yet. There is no doubt that they have found something. The only question is whether the excess is a brown dwarf."

In a commentary accompanying the report in

Nature, David Lindley, an editor of the journal, presented "at least three reasons to be excited about the discovery."

One, the detection of such a dim body like a brown dwarf could help astrophysicists in their calculations of the total mass of the galaxy.

Two, the size of the object sets a lower limit on the mass required for a body to develop the internal pressures and temperatures necessary for nuclear fusion to begin and hence a star to be born. It presumably must be more than 50 percent more massive than Jupiter.

And, finally, the discovery could help astronomers understand what happens to matter left over as a protostar condenses out of a gaseous cloud: Whether it is more likely to form another star, a brown dwarf, planets or a ring of debris like the asteroid belt.

Mr. Zuckerman and Mr. Becklin made their observations in August at the Mauna Kea Ob-

servatory in Hawaii. The observations were part of the first comprehensive survey of certain nearby stars for signs of brown dwarfs. In a telephone interview, Mr. Zuckerman said that, although he and Mr. Becklin were cautious in their interpretation, they were certain that they were seeing an excess of infrared radiation, or heat, in the vicinity of the star.

The astronomers said there was only a slim chance that they were detecting radiation from another star passing in the background of Gliese 29-38. They said it was unlikely that a swarm of asteroids or dust grains surrounding the star could account for the radiation, because it is difficult to imagine how they could have survived the cataclysm that Gliese went through more than 600 million years ago.

Gliese is a white dwarf star, which is what becomes of an ordinary star that grows old and balloons into a red giant. Its atmosphere ex-

tends outward perhaps the equivalent of the distance between the sun and Mars and would presumably consume any dust or larger objects there. After the outer gases of a red giant are dissipated, the star is reduced to its core and is then called a white dwarf.

A brown dwarf is so named because it is smaller and dimmer than a regular star. Although the distinction between a large planet, the size of Jupiter and a brown dwarf is often blurred, one criterion is the amount of heat generated by the body. The heat from an ordinary planet in the solar system is mostly reflected sunlight. Jupiter is massive enough to give off some energy of its own.

The object observed around Gliese emanates temperatures of 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, about 10 times that of Jupiter.

"It's not a brown dwarf," Mr. Zuckerman said, "it's a very bizarre phenomenon."

To Avoid Deadly Force, Some New York Police Will Have Stun Devices

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sun devices, being tested by dozens of police departments across the United States as an alternative to deadly force, will now be used more widely in New York City.

New York police officials, in an effort to equip the department with something more powerful than a nightstick but less deadly than a gun, said Tuesday that they had chosen five devices to be used in dangerous situations. Among them are three stun devices.

The five devices are:

- A hand-held electronic gun called a Taser that shoots two darts, discharging a mild electrical shock to the body.

- A stun device, similar to the Taser, but one that must touch the person to be effective.

- A canister similar to a fire extinguisher that can immobilize people with water pressure.
- A 17-pound (7.7 kilogram) plastic riot shield, 5 feet high and 2½ feet across (1.5 meters by three-quarters of a meter), that can withstand blows from a sledgehammer or other blunt objects.

- Padded restraint straps that can be used to bind ankles, legs or arms when a handcuffed suspect continues to create danger by thrashing or kicking.

The department has been studying alternatives to deadly force after several highly publicized cases in which suspects, particularly those who were emotionally disturbed, were killed in confrontations with the police or while in police custody.

In each of the city's 75 police precincts, one patrol car will be designated to carry the five devices, the New York police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, said Tuesday. Only sergeants will be allowed to use the devices.

Stun devices are being tried by police departments in dozens of cities, said Lester Shubin, program manager for standards at the National Institute of Justice, a national research division of the U.S. Justice Department.

In Los Angeles, the entire police force has been trained to use the Taser, a police department spokeswoman, Margie Reid, said.

Other cities, such as San Francisco, have declined to use the device. Detectors cite incidents such as one last week in which a San Diego man suffered a fatal heart attack after being stunned three times with the device by police officers.

Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said he was concerned that stun devices could be used to torture people, as two New York officers did in 1985 to force a teenager to confess that he had sold drugs.

He said he was also concerned that the shields and water might be used against people participating in demonstrations.

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EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES — A Sandinista soldier demonstrates to students in Managua the use of a shoulder-held surface-to-air rocket launcher. The military lesson is not part of the pupils' regular school curriculum.

For Some Contras, a Question of Religion

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

LOS PLANES DE VILAN, Nicaragua — When elements of a Sandinista counterinsurgency battalion arrived here on patrol two years ago, the commander walked into the dirt-floored kitchen of a peasant woman named Maria and saw the words "Jehova Jesus" written on a wall.

"He asked me if there were cults around here," Maria recalled. "Then he told me that there is no God. I had a Bible on the table, and he told me he had seen Bibles in the knapsacks of many dead *guardias*. He told me those Bibles were nothing but a business deal of Reagan's."

Guardias are the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras. The comments did not go over well with Maria, who is a member of one of the fundamentalist Christian sects that thrive in the mountains of Jinotega Province in northern Nicaragua — an area of sparse population known to support the rebels.

She is also part of the support network of rebels, who also are commonly referred to as *comandantes* by their backers here and disparaged as remnants of the pre-1979 National Guard, or *guardias*, by the Sandinistas.

Interviews with Maria and more than two dozen other peasants during a two-day trip arranged by the contra leadership last week suggested that, beyond the cases of harassment and abuse often cited as reasons for opposing the Sandinistas, fundamentalist religious convictions often are at the root of that opposition.

Despite disclaimers by the government and the presence of priests in the Nicaraguan cabi-

net, conservative peasants like Maria take it for granted that the Sandinistas are essentially Communist and atheist.

Contra fighters interviewed expressed deep distrust of the Managua government and rejected its amnesty program and limited unilateral cease-fire. But they said they would obey the decisions of their leaders on an amnesty and cease-fire that resulted from negotiations with the Sandinistas. After repeatedly rejecting the idea, the Sandinistas agreed last week to indirect cease-fire talks with the contras.

The trip also indicated that, despite evidence of strong popular support in this area and incipient efforts to develop a political base, the contras are still a long way from overcoming one of their primary long-term limitations: dependency on U.S. aid.

Maria and a number of other peasants of fundamentalist sects said they had relatives who were contras. Many of the 20 rebels who accompanied a group of reporters were crucifixes and sometimes talked of their struggle in religious terms.

A contra codenamed Conador said, "I have seen a lot of combat but we've had few kills, because our struggle is just and our Lord helps us." Conador, 21, who comes from a farming family in the area, has two brothers in the same unit.

One of the top rebel field commanders in another region, Antonio Chavarria Rodriguez, is a former evangelical pastor. Another evangelical pastor turned contra commander, Diogenes Membreno Hernandez, is one of five members of a team charged with negotiating a cease-fire with the Sandinistas.

A few adherents of fundamentalist faiths encountered on the trip professed neutrality in the civil war and said they refused to carry arms for either side.

Juan Francisco Altamirano, 28, a preacher's assistant, said he had felt "no religious oppression" from the Sandinistas. Holding a Bible as he paused on route to a church member's birthday party, he added, however, "People are more afraid of the Sandinistas. Most peasants are poor and humble people, and most contras are peasants just like them. The people here are more sympathetic to the contras."

Maria, looking older than her 36 years, said her problems with the Sandinistas began around 1982, when security forces arrested two boys from her hamlet, and hauled them off to prison as contra supporters. Her husband then joined the contras "because he thought that any day the Sandinistas could come and take him away at night," Maria said.

In 1983, she said, three men suspected of helping the rebels were seized from their homes at night and killed. She said two were stabbed to death and one was thrown off a cliff. In August 1985, Maria said, the eldest of her nine children died at age 17 while fighting for the contras near Los Planes de Vilan.

The day the Sandinista commander told her there was no God, she said, his unit painted a huge star and Sandinista slogans on her wooden shack. The work was signed by the 2d Company of an Irregular Warfare Battalion.

Such slogans notwithstanding, Maria said, "Here everyone supports the comandantes."

Militants Force Leader of Parti Québécois to Quit

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The leader of the Parti Québécois has been forced to resign by militants who want to revive the campaign for Quebec's independence, barely a week after the death of René Lévesque, the party's founder.

The party leader, Pierre Marc Johnson, announced his resignation from the party leadership and from his seat in the Quebec legislature at Tuesday's legislative session.

in Quebec City. He was forced out by pressure from other party members in the legislature who disagreed with his decision to shelve independence as an issue, at least until after the next Quebec election, which must be held before December 1990.

"I am not a man who fears fights, but I do not want to preside over the weakening, the rendering of the nationalist forces in Quebec," Mr. Johnson said in his announcement.

Early speculation on his suc-

cess centered on Jacques Parizeau, a former finance minister in the Lévesque government, who quit politics himself two years ago to protest the abandonment of the independence policy.

The pressure on Mr. Johnson had been mounting for several months. But the prospect of a moderate faction prevailing appeared to have been diminished by the outpouring of emotion across Quebec last week after the death of Mr. Lévesque, who died of a heart attack in Montreal on Nov. 1.

Long lines at the living-state for Mr. Lévesque, 65, as well as the throngs who gathered in the streets of Montreal and Quebec City and cheered the passing cortege were widely interpreted as a sign that support for independence among ordinary Quebecers has not subsided.

Mr. Lévesque had pressed for an independent Quebec. But a referendum on the issue in 1980 resulted in a 3-to-2 margin for remaining part of Canada, and he decided that the Parti Québécois should put the issue aside for the time being to concentrate on social and economic matters.

Mr. Johnson is the son of Daniel Johnson, who was a conservative premier of Quebec in the 1960s, before the establishment of the Parti Québécois. The younger Mr. Johnson served as premier himself for a brief period in 1985, after Mr. Lévesque resigned the post.

Mr. Lévesque had been premier for nine years, but factionalism in the government and an increasingly spotty record in the management of the province's affairs led to a sharp drop in public support, and the party was defeated by a landslide in an election in December 1985.

The new Liberal Party government, under Premier Robert Bourassa, has retained a consistently high rating in opinion polls.

Partly because of this, a militant faction in the Parti Québécois has been pressing for the abandonment of the policy of "national affirmation" espoused by Mr. Johnson, a term that has meant the gradual strengthening of Quebec within Canada, as part of a long-term strategy for independence.

Some Say It's High Time To Halt Marijuana Quiz

The Ginsburg Affair Prompts Debate As More U.S. Leaders Admit Drug Use

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the list of U.S. lawmakers and candidates who admit to having smoked marijuana grows longer, some political leaders are beginning to wonder whether this latest litmus test of personal character goes too far.

The withdrawal of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's nomination to the Supreme Court after he admitted smoking marijuana has changed the rules of the political game, at least temporarily, according to most observers.

But, as Representative Connie Mack 3d, a Florida Republican who has acknowledged his experimentation with marijuana in the 1970s, said: "It's difficult to tell where the line is. I believe the public will react and say enough is enough."

Mr. Mack, who is running for the Senate, said Tuesday that several members of the Florida congressional delegation had complained that they were being pulled on their past drug habits. "My reaction is that's going too far," he said.

Senator Lawton Chiles, a Democrat whose seat is being sought by Mr. Mack, has also admitted past use of marijuana, as have two Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Bruce E. Babbitt, a former governor of Arizona, and others.

The issue that now confronts politicians around the United States — to tell or not to tell — is one that has been stirring anxiety for years among the thousands of people who apply each year for federal jobs or security clearances.

The investigations also put the job applicants' friends and associates in the awkward position of misleading agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who routinely ask questions about drug use in background checks.

People in Washington who have been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are likely to get less than complete answers as long as it asks questions about marijuana use, something that many of those who came of age in the 1960s and 1970s do not regard as a crime.

Philip D. Heymann, the former head of the Justice Department's criminal division and now a professor at Harvard Law School, said he counseled students applying for jobs in the Justice Department to be honest about any drug use.

"If they've ever used marijuana, they have a choice between telling the truth and not getting the job, and lying and getting the job. It's all an opportunity for deception."

Peru Extends State Emergency

The Associated Press

LIMA — President Alan Garcia Pérez has declared a state of emergency and sent the armed forces "to assume control" in a state overrun by pro-Cuban guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, the government said Wednesday.

About 100 rebels have seized four towns and villages in San Martín State, whose capital, Moyobamba, is 420 miles (680 kilometers) north of Lima, the government said.

The measure extends for 60 days a state of emergency already in effect in the lower half of San Martín, and it includes the northern half of the state for the first time. Parts of eight Peruvian states are under states of emergency to fight the Tupac Amaru rebels and the Shining Path guerrillas. But only in one other region, Ayacucho State, has the military been given direct governing powers.

Throughout the government, questions about drug use are routinely posed to anyone whose job would require a security clearance.

But although the Reagan administration has been vocal in its opposition to use of drugs, until last week officials believed it was wrong to ask potential judicial nominees routinely whether they had ever used illegal drugs.

In the case of prospective judges, the FBI always poses the question of drug use to friends and associates but not to the nominee himself unless it came up in the character interviews.

At the Central Intelligence Agency, each applicant is asked about drug use and encouraged to tell the complete truth. Indeed, one government official said the CIA tended to doubt the credibility of applicants who graduated from college in the 1960s and 1970s and who contend they never tried marijuana. Reagan administration officials said that the agency was willing to overlook past drug use in applicants.

At the Justice Department, officials said that almost any instance of cocaine use was a bar against employment but that infrequent use of marijuana long ago would not disqualify an applicant. Lawyers hoping to become federal prosecutors must fill out a questionnaire in which they must detail any drug use in high school, college, law school and afterward.

But the questions are not asked of any job applicants in the Justice Department. Headquarters unless the issue is raised by others in background interviews. Among those in this category are officials in the criminal division who supervise the work of prosecutors around the United States.

Terry H. Eastland, the chief Justice Department spokesman, said he had no explanation for this varying approach but said the department's drug policy was under review.

Mr. Eastland also said that of the 4,000 to 5,000 who applied for the job of assistant U.S. attorney in the last year, only 16 had engaged in such heavy drug use in college, law school or afterward as to prompt further scrutiny. Six were eventually turned down for jobs after further review.

Former Governor Of Virginia Will Seek Senate Seat

Washington Post Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — Former Governor Charles S. Robb, a Democrat mentioned as a possible vice presidential or presidential nominee, says he will run for the U.S. Senate and has ruled out accepting a spot on the Democratic Party's national ticket in 1988.

Mr. Robb, 48, announced Tuesday that he would campaign for the seat being vacated by Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., a Republican.

Mr. Robb is a fiscal conservative with wide appeal to centrists. Republicans. He is credited with rebuilding his party in Virginia to the point that it now holds the top three elected state offices.

The Democratic nomination for the Senate seat is considered his for the asking, and no Republican in sight is given much chance, in early opinion polls, of matching Mr. Robb's popularity.

Mr. Robb said Tuesday that he wanted to help return the national party to the political center because in recent years it had "too often strayed from its historic mission."

He said that he would not endorse a candidate for president until after the March 8 primary elections in the South but that he would concentrate on "moving the message and the dialogue into the mainstream."

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12 European Nations Approve Space Projects

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — Twelve Western European nations have agreed to put a man into space by the year 2000, but Britain refused to join them, citing the high cost of the project, an agency official said.

The European Space Agency adopted a program calling for the development of a manned space shuttle, a heavy-duty satellite launch rocket, and close cooperation with the United States on a manned space station.

But the British trade and industry minister, Kenneth Clarke, said Tuesday that his government would not take part in any of the three projects apart from a small portion of the space station program, according to Heinz Riesenhuber, the West German research and technology minister who presided at the conference.

Mr. Clarke said Britain would not join the program, scheduled to start next year, as it would cost \$31 billion, Mr. Riesenhuber said.

The agency program, which

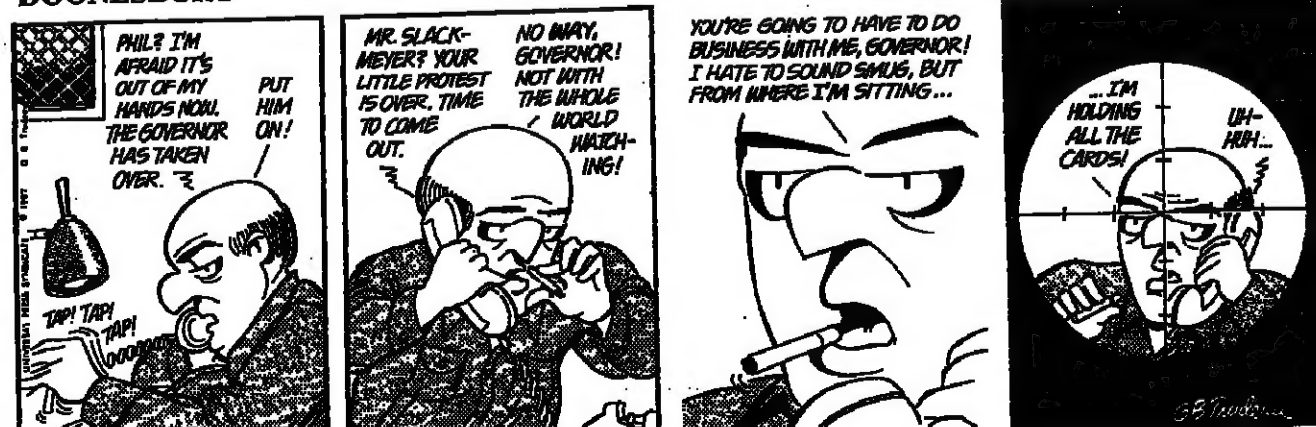
stretches from 1988 to the year 2000, would develop the Hermes, a small space shuttle, increase the payload of the Ariane rocket, to 13,200 pounds (6,000 kilograms) and participate in the U.S. space station program.

Projections have indicated the space agency plan would raise the organization's annual expenditures to \$2.58 billion in the year 2000, from \$1.57 billion next year, with the first manned Hermes flight foreseen for 1999. The 1987 budget is \$1.5 billion.

The Ariane project is the European Space Agency's major success so far. The Ariane-4 rocket has carried dozens of weather, communications and ground survey satellites into space from the space organization's launch center in French Guiana.

The Paris-based agency consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, France and Britain.

DOONESBURY



27 Die in Ethnic Clashes In Sri Lanka as Students Protest Autonomy Plan

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Student protests and guerrilla violence rocked Sri Lanka on Wednesday, and the police reported that at least 27 people had been killed in renewed ethnic clashes.

The latest killings brought the death toll this week to 95. The police said they had arrested 64 members of a banned Marxist group and killed six others.

Meanwhile, a senior minister said he was resigning to protest legislation that would grant the Tamil minority limited autonomy in the north and west. Militant Sinhalese students staged anti-government demonstrations on four campuses across the country to protest the autonomy plan.

The minister of agricultural development and research, Gamani Jayawardenya, said he had submitted his resignation to President Junius R. Jayawardene because he opposed the plan to unify Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces to create a self-administering Tamil area.

"I have resigned from my portfolio, as well as from my seat in Parliament," he said. "I'm opposed to the merger of the northern and eastern districts."

He resigned a day before Mr. Jayawardene's United National Party was expected to push legislation through Parliament providing limited self-rule for the Tamils in an effort to end four years of guerrilla war.

The measure is opposed by hard-line members of the majority Sinhalese community. They say it is a sellout to India. In July, India and



Protesters in Dhaka, Bangladesh, setting up a roadblock of burning tires on Wednesday.

Top Bangladesh Opposition Leaders Are Arrested Amid Growing Protests

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL — DHAKA, Bangladesh — The government arrested the country's two main opposition leaders on Wednesday and acknowledged that protests aimed at ousting Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad were growing.

About 50 people were reported injured in clashes in Dhaka between the police and demonstrators. A handful of protesters burned a U.S. cultural center.

The police arrested Begum Khalida Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, at a Dhaka hotel where she had been since anti-government protests Tuesday. She is the widow of Major General Ziaur Rahman, a former president who was assassinated in 1981.

Later, scores of policemen stopped a car carrying Hasina Wazed, leader of the Awami League, the largest of the 21-party opposition alliance demanding General Ershad's resignation as president. Sheikh Hasina is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, another former president who was assassinated.

The officers, who refused to disclose charges against the 39-year-old politician, escorted Sheikh Hasina back to her home and locked the gate.

Witnesses said senior police officials, backed by about 200 officers, arrested Begum Zia and three senior party officials after more than two hours of entreaties for her to leave her room at the Furbani Hotel and surrender.

She was taken to a police station and then to her home and placed under house arrest. Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Matin said she was detained "for taking part in illegal acts," but said no charges had yet been filed.

UN Vote Calls on Soviets To Leave Afghanistan

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted overwhelmingly for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, brushing aside Moscow's first concerted attempt to deflect such criticism by the United Nations.

At the same time, an official UN investigator reported that the Afghan Communist authorities were showing increasing respect for human rights in the parts of Afghanistan they control. A group of lawyers called the Independent Counsel on International Human Rights rejected the finding. The vote Tuesday on the annual resolution calling for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan — it does not mention the Soviet Union by name — showed 123

countries in favor, 19 opposed and 11 abstentions.

This year, for the first time, the Soviet Union made an attempt to avoid the diplomatic defeat it has suffered here each year since it first sent its armed forces into Afghanistan in December 1979.

In a surprising maneuver, Moscow offered to vote for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the creation of an independent, neutral government, provided the resolution also condemned other foreign interference — an allusion to the military assistance provided by the United States and other countries to the nationalist guerrillas fighting against Communist forces.

Many participants in the debate said the Soviet attempt to obtain a compromise reflected a Soviet difficulty. Moscow has been urging the United Nations to play a bigger role in resolving regional conflicts, but its forces continue to shore up Afghanistan's Communist government in defiance of international opinion.

On the human rights question, the official UN investigator, Professor Felix Ermacora, director of international law at Vienna University, noted "some improvement in the human rights situation" in government-controlled areas of Afghanistan, compared with a year ago. He also said he had received no new reports of the use of torture during interrogations.

But another report, by the Independent Counsel on International Human Rights, speaks of the widespread use of torture by the Kabul government's secret police, as well as massacres and summary executions of civilians by Soviet troops, widespread attacks on illegitimate targets and the deportation of Afghan children to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Backers of Mozambique Rebels Say Carlucci Met With Renamo Figure

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In matters of policy and perceptions, the smallest maneuvers can be seen as significant. In this vein, conservative backers of rebels fighting in Mozambique are pointing to a meeting last week with a top Reagan administration official, Frank C. Carlucci.

The rebel backers are working to force a change in the administration's policy of favoring the Marxist government there and refusing to help, or recognize, its anti-Communist opposition.

On Nov. 4, the rebel supporters said, they met with Mr. Carlucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, at which a representative of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, was included in the discussions.

Mr. Carlucci took an hour out of his schedule, just a day before the formal announcement of his nomination as secretary of defense, to meet with six conservative lobbyists for the Renamo cause.

Among the six was Thomas W. Schaaf Jr., who is executive director of the Mozambique Research Center, the main U.S. lobbying group for Renamo. Mr. Schaaf, a U.S. citizen, lived in Zimbabwe for many years and has traveled extensively inside Mozambique.

Mr. Carlucci is the highest-ranking administration official known to have met with a representative of Renamo in the United States.

"We are with Mozambique today where we were with Savimbi and Angola three years ago," said Grover Norquist, one of the six who met Mr. Carlucci. He was referring to Jonas Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, has been receiving administration political backing and covert military aid since early 1986.

White House officials, on the other hand, played down the meeting and said it was simply a session arranged to listen to the views of the administration's conservative supporters on various issues, including Mozambique.

One U.S. official said it was "totally false" and "a gross exaggeration of the truth" to say that Mr. Carlucci had met knowingly with a Renamo representative or that the meeting signaled a shift in policy toward recognition of the rebel group.

"The idea there would be a Renamo representative was a total surprise," said the official. Mr. Carlucci "was not meeting him as a Renamo representative but as a conservative supporter of the administration."

The official de-emphasized the importance of the Renamo issue in the discussions, saying that discussion of Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative had taken up at least half of the time.

However, two of the conservative lobbyists participating in the meeting gave another version. Neal Blair, president of Free the Eagle, said the meeting "was specifically to talk about Renamo, that was the understanding."

Mr. Blair said he had told Mr. Carlucci's office beforehand of "everyone who was coming," including Mr. Schaaf and what group he represented.

Also attending the meeting were Paul M. Weyrich, president of the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, and William Pascoe, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Norquist, a foreign policy adviser to Pierre S. du Pont 4th, a Republican presidential candidate, concurred with Mr. Blair's understanding.

He also said anti-government protests in support of a nationwide strike called for Wednesday and Thursday by the opposition had grown.

"The disturbances are more widespread," Mr. Matin said. "It is covering a wider area."

He said 73 people were arrested in Dhaka on Wednesday, bringing the number in two days of violence to more than 280.

In a Dhaka suburb, protesters broke into a power plant and disabled it, cutting electricity to thousands of people.

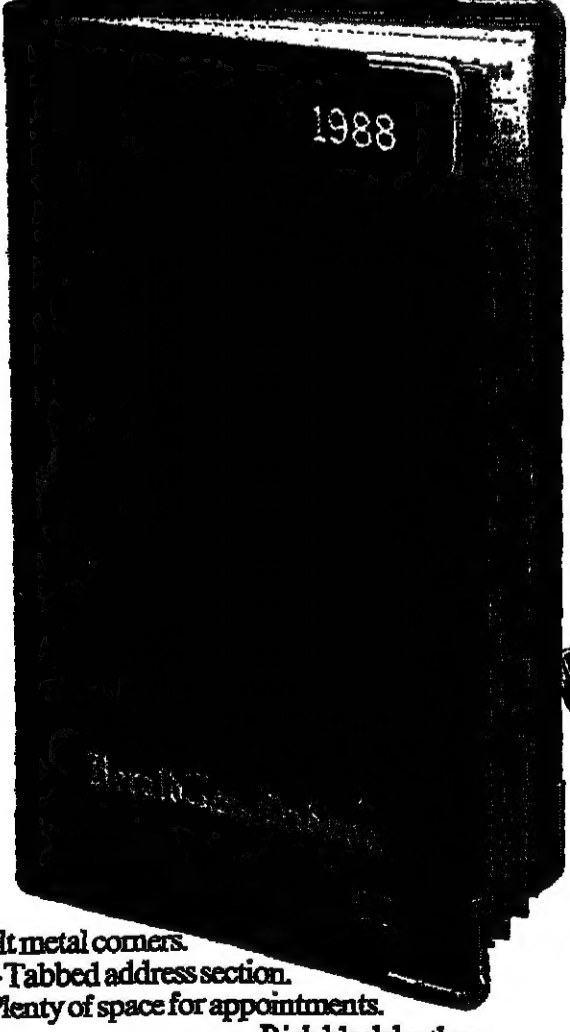
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Cacophony on the Dollar

President Reagan was right in saying that his administration is doing nothing to push the dollar down, but it is also doing nothing to hold it up. In the past week the United States has managed to create bottomless confusion regarding its aims, and foreigners are beginning to conclude that it has none. Nor is it clear that, if the government knew what it wanted to do about the dollar, it would know how to do it. Amid this cacophony, the dollar keeps falling.

The president said on Tuesday that he does not want the dollar to decline beyond its present level. Simultaneously, his new secretary of commerce, C. William Verity, was telling a large audience that the market place will determine how far the dollar falls. "And," he added, "I happen to be a believer in markets." One of the things that markets can do is overshoot, and the foreign exchange market can overshoot wildly. That is why it is unwise to leave a price as important as an exchange rate to the unrestrained swings of market panic, manipulation and sheer speculation. But Mr. Verity is right about one thing. He seems to be expressing altogether accurately the position to which, by default, the administration has come. All the hints, leaks and rumors during the past week make that pretty clear.

The fall of the dollar means that the United States as a society is getting poorer. You have heard it said endlessly in recent years that America has been living beyond its means and that economic realities would eventually force it to balance its accounts. That process is now beginning. In the case of a less powerful country, like Jamaica or Chile, the International Monetary Fund would have stepped in some time ago and delivered the bad news. It would have told that country that it had to start getting its budget into balance, as a condition of further foreign lending. But the United States is beyond the IMF's reach, and the job is left to the market—which is now delivering the same message with harsh efficiency.

The dollar has been declining for nearly two years from a level at which it was vastly and unmanageably overvalued. It has been coming down under the close control of the major trading countries' governments, at a rate that threatened neither high inflation in America nor recession abroad. Now, in the aftermath of the stock market crash, it seems to have gone into a free fall. The controls have slipped. The danger of devaluing much too far, much too fast, rises as the administration struggles to make up its mind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spread the Budget Pain

After two weeks of push and shove, the pieces of a credible deficit reduction deal for the U.S. budget lie scattered on the negotiating table in Washington. What White House and congressional negotiators need to put it together is the courage not to compromise too readily and settle for too little. The world is waiting, and watching for Washington's response. To be credible, the amount of deficit reduction must be large. But to be large and credible it must extract some sacrifice from all Americans except the poor.

Few analysts believe that it is necessary or even desirable to eliminate a \$200 billion budget deficit overnight. But there is a virtual consensus that more is needed than the \$23 billion that will automatically be cut under the Gramm-Rudman law. It is equally important to cut in ways that lead to larger savings in the future. This means combining equitable, broad-based taxes with program cuts that do not depend on one-shot gimmicks.

In the interim, differences between congressional Democrats and the White House have narrowed. Democrats want more of the spending cuts to come from defense and more of

A Climate for Dinosaurs

Another strange clue has been added to the mystery of what killed off the dinosaurs. It seems the air in Cretaceous times was 32 percent oxygen, half as much as today. If the ponderous beasts were accustomed to inhaling such rich stuff, no wonder they perished when the air grew more rarefied.

Hitherto, the hottest bet on the cause of their demise has been that a giant meteorite slammed into Earth 65 million years ago, darkening the skies with rock dust and turning the climate unbearably chilly. Skeptics who asked where so large a meteorite had left its postulated crater were told that it must have hit the sea bottom somewhere.

Students of fossils prefer to explain the planet's history in terms of gradual climatic or geological change, not sudden interventions from the heavens. The physicists who contend that a meteorite snuffed out the dinosaurs cite evidence from shocked rocks that a big impact shook Earth 65 million years ago. The fossil hunters counter that the blast can at best have been one element in the dinosaurs' decline, since they seem to have died out over a period of millions of years, not in some sudden cataclysm.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Japan Defies Gravity, So Far

The second stage of the sale of the giant Nippon Telegraph and Telephone took place with only a minor disruption of the markets. The Japanese government will receive around \$20 billion from the proceeds of the disposal. By any normal standards, Japanese people would be considered mad for paying so much for a company like NTT, good though it is.

Until the crash actually happened on Wall Street, many pundits had been expecting the tinder to be sparked in Tokyo, as Nemesius wreaked her overdue revenge on overvalued equities. Not so. Or not yet. The fall in share prices in Tokyo has been considerably less than in other major financial centers, thereby increasing its relative dominance. This is because the national herd instinct, orchestrated by government, is not to sell.

There must be serious doubt whether the Japanese have in fact discovered the financial equivalent of perpetual motion. If it dawned on the investing institutions that they were going down a volcano the opposite way, and collective inertia suddenly turned to mass selling, the rest of the world would soon reap the ensuing hurricane.

But until that happens, the Japanese will continue to try to defy gravity. There is plenty of money around from domestic savings and foreign trade to sustain this

levitation, which endows the country with an awesome financial muscle. Meanwhile, if they believe in their own stock market valuations, the rest of the world must look very cheap. We should, perhaps, be grateful so far they haven't gone in for takeover bids, otherwise Japan PLC could almost literally take over the rest of the world.

—The Guardian (London).

Long Memories in Spain

Barred even from joining the United Nations, Spain was the parish of Western Europe. It was an American president, Dwight Eisenhower, who finally gave the Franco regime its long-sought legitimacy by negotiating the 1953 defense treaty that put four U.S. military bases on Spanish soil. Anti-Franco Spaniards resented that bitterness and it remains the root of anti-Americanism in Spain today. 12 years after Franco's death and the restoration of democracy.

That is the background to Spain's announcement that it will not renew the treaty when the current five-year extension expires next May. Although both nations profess interest in an accommodation and intend to continue negotiations, it is now very possible that the United States may have to close its air bases and evacuate all 14,000 American personnel.

—The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

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OPINION



Filipinos Don't Have Time for America-Bashing

By Richard J. Kessler

WASHINGTON — A game of tragic consequences is being played out in the Philippines. It is played in the shadows, with the measure of who is ahead difficult to gauge. On its outcome hangs the future of a stable Philippines.

Filipino politicians, unversed, stir the usual cauldron of anti-Americanism. They see right-wing Americans plotting coups. A U.S. military attaché is expelled for alleged "espionage." Washington gives Manila \$75 million and is attacked for buying Filipino favors for "environmental diplomacy."

An inquiry is called to probe alleged attempts by the U.S. Embassy to undermine the government.

These attacks serve to limit U.S. ability to prevent another coup attempt. They also suggest how unaware Filipino politicians are of the threat they face and of the means to defuse it.

The immediate danger is from the military, especially the young officers who led August's coup attempt. Since then their leader, Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, has appeared at a few news conferences. Otherwise the group has been invisible.

The young officers are not American stooges but nationalists concerned about their nation's future. Having fought the Communists, they

have adopted similar clandestine techniques and strategy. They are willing to die for their country but not for a corrupt political order.

Most of Colonel Honasan's men are now reported to have returned to the military fold. A number are under arrest. The armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, has reshuffled key commands, replacing officers with those more loyal to him.

All appears calm, except for noisance attacks from the left and right. So, too, did it appear after coup rumors last year, when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was dismissed and his term of young officers, including Colonel Honasan, was dispersed to the archipelago's far reaches. Appearances are deceiving.

The military lies in wait, watching its own leaders, and the Aquino government, testing them to see if they have understood last August's message about the need for political reform, the need to confront the insurgents with a civilian counterinsurgency plan and to rebuild the military.

Clearly, President Corason Aquino has understood. She has obtained a pay increase and visited camps to hear grievances. She has ordered that Ma-

nila's garbage be picked up and that the potholes be filled. She has forbidden her family to receive preferential treatment and ordered an end to illegal strikes. But the military's grievances run deep, and the problems are too profound to be cured in a few weeks. Mrs. Aquino has bought her government another opportunity to move beyond words to action.

Action does not mean arresting leftists, intellectuals, labor leaders and student dwellers to placate the conservative military and business sectors. This only further polarizes a divided society and fails to address the issue of national unity that is central to the popular appeal of both the young officers and the Communist revolutionaries.

Rather, Mrs. Aquino needs a program of radical social reform. The political center will crumble unless she admits that the present system is corrupt, articulates a new vision and begins to move the country toward it.

She does not have much time. A test will be the naming of a replacement for General Ramos, who is due to retire in April. If it is another constabulary officer whom the army distrusts, then another coup attempt is assured. Local elections scheduled for Jan.

18 will pose another crucial test. If these are marred by violence among local elites, providing openings for Communist cadres to expand their political base, another military coup is also assured. Mrs. Aquino must work now to prevent that by building her own political party and program.

America's ability to influence events is limited in the short term—especially after the murder of three Americans and the expulsion of the attaché, which were clear messages to stay out of internal Philippine affairs. In the long term, more effective coordination and development of bilateral and multilateral aid programs, of which almost \$2 billion is in the pipeline, can help support change.

Ultimately Mrs. Aquino's survival depends on her, for she can expect little support from the rest of her government. That may be the real tragedy—that her government continues to fail her. As she said about her efforts to deal with the Communist insurgency: "I have said clearly all that needs to be said. Am I also expected to take up an M-16 and do it?"

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Look Again — The Market Crash Is Good for Us

By Sam Nakagawa

NEW YORK — With the benefit of a few weeks' hindsight, it is clear that the stock market crash was just the tonic the American and global economies needed. By jarring policy makers out of a course that was producing a dangerous run-up of interest rates, the crash will forestall a recession rather than cause one. Instead of deepening our financial problems, it should help relieve them. Rather than smacking Wall Street, the crash should bolster profits in the long run.

There is, of course, a big "if" involved. President Reagan and Congress have to devise a convincing deficit-reduction package covering at least two years. This would stabilize the financial markets and brighten the economic outlook.

It is supremely important that Washington reduce the budget deficit sharply. If it does not, the markets could run afoul of the same factors that caused the collapse in stocks—a plunging dollar (or a dollar weakly supported by central banks) and a surge in interest rates, to the point where a recession or depression become inevitable.

Assuming that the deficit is cut, the collapse in world stock markets should help avert a recession next year. Why? Recall that the collapse in stocks was preceded by a severe slump in the bond market, which was potentially far more dangerous for the economy. Throughout the summer, bond prices fell and yields soared, primarily because of dependence on foreign capital to finance the U.S.

budget deficit. This was especially notable in April and May, when the microchip sanctions triggered large-scale selling by Japanese investors, and again in September and October, when concern about a plunging dollar caused another pullback.

Against this backdrop of a weak bond market and rising interest rates, news that the trade deficit had failed to shrink in August hit the stock markets like a match hitting gasoline-drenched rags. The news raised fears of both a plunging dollar and higher interest rates, with the Federal Reserve hiking the discount rate by a full percentage point to maintain confidence among investors.

In that scenario, long-term bond yields would have soared to 11 or even 13 percent, producing a real financial crisis. The Latin American debt crisis would have worsened dramatically. Failures among thrift institutions would have multiplied. Confidence in U.S. policy would have evaporated.

Fallout from the crash should not be nearly so fearful. For one thing, it will have only a minimal impact on consumer spending. Ownership of stock is limited primarily to the top 20 percent of the population. Even though stocks have fallen slightly more than 25 percent from their Aug. 25 peak, they are still about where they were last December. All that the stock market

has given up are this year's extraordinary gains. The upper-income owners of these stocks are still earning the same incomes from their jobs, money-market funds and dividends. Since incomes have not changed, there is no reason to expect substantial reductions in consumer expenditures because of lower stock values.

Far more important for consumer spending is the behavior of interest rates. Now that rates have fallen below 9 percent and are headed lower, consumer spending power will be enhanced. A key factor is the interest rate on home mortgages. Home values rise when mortgage rates decline, and drop when rates increase. Thus, for the great middle class a decline in interest rates is much more important than a fall in stock prices. Lower interest rates will enhance consumer spending power for homes, cars and durable goods. And that should forestall any recession.

But this happy scenario hinges on deficit reduction. Given recent cutbacks in industrial capacity, America cannot produce enough to reduce the trade deficit while running large budget deficits. Without a lower budget deficit it risks an inflationary boom and, ultimately, higher interest rates and recession. The next move is Washington's.

The writer is chairman of Nakagawa & Wallace Inc., international economic advisers. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Baker's Policy Shift Could Help to Revive Inflation

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — When Paul Volcker was chairman of the Federal Reserve, he was correctly known as the second most powerful man in America. It was his determined anti-inflationary policy that caused the severe 1981-82 recession. But it was the same policy that suppressed double-digit inflation and set the stage for the subsequent strong recovery.

Now the second most powerful man is Treasury Secretary James Baker. Last week he signaled a major shift in economic policy. The administration wants lower interest rates and aims to avoid a recession at almost any cost.

No one ever wants a recession, but sometimes it is the lesser of two evils. There are important reasons to question Mr. Baker's shift—especially the risk it creates of higher inflation.

An unintended consequence of the stock market panic has been to shove inflation from public consciousness. People are naturally more worried about a business downturn. Mr. Baker understands that. He is the consummate political operative. In 1980 he ran George Bush's presidential campaign. In the first Reagan administration he was the White House chief of staff. Nothing he does is devoid of political calculation.

What is worrisome about the new policy is its appearance of partisanship. Secretary Baker seems to be saying: Let's keep the economy rolling through the 1988 election so the next president—maybe my friend George—will be Republican.

Even more troubling is his implicit attitude: "Aw shucks, a little more inflation isn't so bad." It was precisely that mentality that prevailed in the 1960s and '70s and eventually pro-

duced double-digit inflation. Economic policies constantly erred on the side of promoting growth. Credit was eased, spending increased, taxes cut. Recessions were avoided or softened, but in the end the result was disaster.

The danger has not vanished. This sort of policy ultimately collapses because it pushes inflation to levels that the public finds intolerable. Government then faces calamitous choices. Either it causes a deep recession, which creates massive unemployment and idling productive capacity, depresses wages and price increases. (That is what happened in 1981-82.) Or it becomes hostage to stagflation. The economy cannot grow rapidly without intensifying inflation. Unemployment rises and remains high. Living standards stagnate.

Ideally, here is what will happen. Americans—consumers, businesses and government—will slow down their spending, preferably by lowering federal budget deficits. Meanwhile, other countries, led by Japan and West Germany, will increase growth. America's export-driven economy will rise and its imports will fall. Lower spending in the United States blunts inflationary pressures. Higher net exports sustain U.S. production and employment. The American and global economies grow without higher inflation.

The optimistic view of Mr. Baker is that he is striving for precisely this result. He wants to cut the budget deficits, a move that says to Bonn, Tokyo and others, "We're tacking our tough problems, now you tackle yours." Mr. Baker is also applying stronger pressure. Lower U.S. interest rates re-

grave dollar depreciation by making U.S. bonds less attractive to foreign investors. In turn, a lower dollar hurts German and Japanese exports.

Ah, but there are loose ends. Letting the dollar fall too far would abet inflation. And it is inconsistent to urge smaller budget deficits while trying to promote higher consumer and business spending with lower interest rates. What affects imports and inflation is total spending, whether by government or in the private economy.

Inflation does not burst out instantly. It creeps up as scarcities develop for both skilled workers and products. You cannot have an export boom and a domestic spending boom simultaneously without such pressures growing. As yet, the economy shows few signs of weakening. In the third quarter it grew at an annual rate of 3.8 percent. Employment increased by 400,000 in October. Wage increases, a key determinant of inflation, may also be accelerating slightly.

It would be an immense irony if the stock market panic, which was originally thought to help the Democrats, become a pretext for Republicans to adopt self-serving economic policies. The Federal Reserve, not Mr. Baker, manages interest rates and is theoretically independent. But all the members of the Federal Reserve Board, including the new chairman, Alan Greenspan, are Reagan appointees. Mr. Baker's free-wheeling discussion of interest rates conveys the impression that Fed members are his lackeys.

The larger question transcends politics: As a nation, is America developing economic amnesia? The lesson of

the 1960s and 1970s was that indifference to inflation is shortsighted.

What ultimately is at stake is a national sense of self-confidence. The rise of inflation eroded faith in the future and trust in government. The suppression of high inflation endures as the most impressive achievement of the Reagan years. It would be a pity to squander gains that were so painfully won. Jim Baker needs to ponder these matters.

Newsweek.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Haymarket Close

CHICAGO — The curtain has fallen on the last act of the tragedy which opened at Haymarket, Chicago, a year ago last May. Spies, Engel, Fischer and Parsons have been hanged. It was five minutes before noon today [Nov. 11] that the drop was sprung on the gallows of Cook County jail.

LONDON — A meeting of the Cabinet was held today. The meeting was hastily summoned to consider Irish matters, and it is reliably said that a decision was arrived at to treat rigorously English newspapers that directly incite to rebellion against the law.

1912: Lethal Streets

NEW YORK — Figures given out by Colonel Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highway Protective Society, show that 178 children have been killed in the city of New York in the ten months of this year. Seventy-five percent of these deaths occurred in Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is

significant to note that 60 percent, or 106, of the deaths were due to roller skates. Said Colonel Cornell: "It is criminal to think that the children are compelled to play in the streets in the way of traffic instead of having playgrounds where they could pass their play hours without fear of being run down by automobiles and trucks."

1937: Parisians Pause

PARIS — In solemn commemoration of the historic moment when the roar of cannon and the rattle of rifle ceased nineteen years ago, ending the World War, Paris was muffled for one minute at 10:59 A.M. [on Nov. 11] as Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, surrounded by members of the government and high military chiefs, stood bareheaded on Armistice Day before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe in silent tribute to France's war dead. A parade of veterans and one of French troops were the centers of attraction during the day.

The Knives Are Out In France

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It has been said that "like their ancestors, the Gauls, the French are better at civil than at foreign war." All of France's major wars, except for 1914-1918, have had an element of civil war in them—even as recently as Algeria, which ended in attempts by Frenchmen to kill their chief of state, and World War II, when General de Gaulle was condemned to death by the Vichy authorities.

French politics more often than not have been conducted as a continuation of civil war by other means. This unpleasant tradition was put aside in recent years. A national consensus of sorts emerged to conduct political life as other democracies do—with a modicum of respect for the legitimacy of opposing opinion. "Consensus" has now put an end to that.

The election in 1986 of a right-wing parliament compelled to coexist with a Socialist president has provoked a return to political practices as ruthless as the 1930s, during the social years of the Third Republic.

Those suffering most, though, are the men ultimately responsible. President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Mr. Chirac, of course, wishes to succeed Mr. Mitterrand, and the president's term ends next April. As successive scandals explode and are exploited, the man being helped in the polls is the one who has avoided any part in "habitation" from the start, once Prime Minister Raymond Barre, the avuncular economist who is the third major figure in the presidential race.

The latest affair concerns the illegal export of munitions to Iran between 1983 and 1986. This is said to have been conducted by the Socialist government of the time out of concern for jobs and the survival of the arm manufacturers concerned. Scandal lies not in the supply of shells to Iran, which France certainly was no virtuous exception to the cynical international rule, but in the insinuation that profits went to Socialist Party funds.

The affair before that was the indictment (incubation) of a celebrated right-wing writer, said to have misused his position in the state broadcasting authority to favor a conservative radio station. (Indictment in the French system is not as grave as in the American, but is more a formal determination that there are charges to be answered.)

That was followed by the incrimination of a gendarme officer close to President Mitterrand, concerned in a long-standing case involving allegedly rigged evidence in a terrorism case. Before that had been the arrest of the directors of an old and prominent jewelry firm on charges of fiscal irregularities, said to have been committed on behalf of some clients as well as for the firm itself. Mr. Chirac's minister of justice had been a client, and he criticized for the way the affair is being handled and for declining to step aside while it is prosecuted.

Then there was the National Assembly's decision to call a former Socialist minister before a special tribunal on charges of diverting public funds to his party as well as to his own advantage. A key witness temporarily fled the country, after Mr. Chirac had come to power, using a false passport supplied by the police themselves—presumably to be kept on ice until needed, if one can so describe an enforced vacation in Brazil.

I will not go on. The pace of scandalous quackery, and a public disquiet can be discerned. The left, unsurprisingly, claims that a campaign is under way, exploiting the mechanisms of government and of justice, to destroy Mr. Mitterrand's chances for re-election. The right vigorously denies this, and adds that the left has initiated its own share of scandalous charges.

Mr. Chirac said last weekend that a pre-electoral period tends to produce "more or less irresponsible declarations" which could undermine the very principles of democracy. Mr. Barre took note of Mr. Chirac's warning and said that while he would do nothing to feed these controversies, "one also ought not start them." Mr. Mitterrand has yet to speak out.

Protestants against Catholics, Jesuits against Jesuits, republicans against royalists, blues against reds, right against left. Drawn out against anti-Dreyfusards, collaborators against resisters.... Division rests in the French house, whose unity is no more than a veneer, a superstructure, a wedge. That is the late Fernand Braudel, the distinguished historian, writing of his country. It is a large wager in which few in the French political class seem willing to acknowledge the risks.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

A Safer Whooping Cough Vaccine

STOCKHOLM (Reuters)—Swedish researchers are working to develop a completely safe vaccine against whooping cough to replace the present vaccine, which has been linked to side effects including brain damage. A Swedish laboratory has conducted the first comprehensive tests on two Japanese-developed vaccines, recording an 80 percent success rate with none of the side effects.

"Our tests have been highly encouraging, and we may be able to have one of these vaccines available relatively soon," said Patrick Olin, a clinical researcher at Sweden's Bacteriological Laboratory. "In the best possible circumstances, we could have the vaccines approved and available by next year," he said.

Government medical authorities in Britain, the United States and the World Health Organization still officially support vaccination, despite the reservations of some doctors, pointing out that the danger from contracting whooping cough far outweighs the risk of damaging side effects. Dr. Olin said the current types of vaccine were still used extensively, although some doctors had abandoned them after recording rare cases of brain damage in immunized infants.

Estrogen May Prevent Hip Fractures

BOSTON (UPI)—The largest study of its kind provides strong evidence that women who take the hormone estrogen after they go through menopause are much less likely to suffer hip fractures, researchers reported. Supplements of the female hormone apparently help women avoid a thinning of their bones that makes them prone to fractures—a major health problem for elderly women.

Women usually go through menopause in their late 40s or early 50s. Their ovaries stop producing estrogen, which appears to contribute to the bone-thinning disease osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a factor in an estimated 1.3 million fractures each year in the United States, including some 210,000 hip fractures. Hip fractures can be repaired with surgery, but about half the women never completely regain their ability to walk.

"I think there's a strong case to be made for women to receive estrogen to reduce the risk of broken bones later in life," said Dr. Douglas P. Kiel, assistant professor of medicine at Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, who headed the study. But because estrogen replacement carries some risks, such as increasing the chances of developing cancer of the lining of the womb, Dr. Kiel said he could not recommend that all postmenopausal women take estrogen supplements.

Ancient Dwarf Skeleton Discovered

RIPARO DEL ROMITO, Italy (WP)—The skeleton of a young man who lived in a prehistoric hunter-gatherer society and who was also a severely deformed dwarf has been discovered in an 11,150-year-old grave site in southern Italy, according to a report in the journal *Nature*.

Anthropologists say the skeleton is evidence that even under the rigorous way of life imposed by nomadic hunting and gathering, early societies were able to accept and care for the severely handicapped. Though the youth was probably not a productive member of his society, he was accorded special funeral treatment—his grave was one of the few in a cave that had paintings on the walls.

The dwarf, who stood about four feet (1.2 meters) when he died at age 17, probably had difficulty walking great distances and had limited use of his hands and arms. The Stone Age dwarf finding is the oldest known discovery of a human born with obvious deformities.

Yellowjackets' Alarm Signals Attack

GAINESVILLE, Florida (NYT)—The worst defense against a menacing yellowjacket wasp may be the squashing body blow. It could incite nearby yellowjackets into frenzied attack, according to researchers at a United States Department of Agriculture laboratory.

This is the cautionary advice of scientists who have discovered that the venom of southern yellowjacket wasps contains a chemical, called the alarm pheromone, that signals nesting wasps nearby that defense is needed. Similar pheromones of honey bees have also been synthesized by scientists.

"If you smash a wasp, its venom sac breaks and the alarm pheromone goes into the air," said Dr. Peter J. Landolt, an entomologist. "This can provoke guard wasps to come out and sting whoever or whatever gets in their way."

In Poland, The Last Virgin Forest

By John Tagliabue

BIALOWIEZA, Poland—The thin yellow stripes on the four towering, vaguely spiral oaks barely pierced the forest's thinning autumn foliage.

Czeslaw Okolow reined in a horse cart and nodded toward the trees, whose lofty crowns reached the heights like swimmers gasping for air. "Within those markers is a long-term, basic investigation, going on since 1936," he said, "involving detailed mapping and a census of all trees over 4 centimeters [1.5 inches] in diameter."

As industrial pollution, the ravages of erratic climate, and weaknesses engendered by forestry techniques like cultivation of single species take their toll on the forests of central Europe, scientific attention is lavished increasingly on the immense Bialowieza forest, straddling the border of Poland and the Soviet Union. Forestry experts like Mr. Okolow, Bialowieza's resident scientist and curator, describe it as the last remnant of vast virgin forests that once covered the European continent.

The woodland, covering about 1,250 square kilometers (482 square miles) of undulating terrain is relatively untouched because for centuries it was the hunting grounds of European nobility and

royalty: Lithuanian dukes, Polish kings and Russian czars.

"It is unique in Europe as the last lowland forest of mixed deciduous and coniferous growth," Mr. Okolow said, leading a visitor through stands of oak, hornbeam, and birch. "For much ecological research it is the zero point."

That role is crucial on a continent where thousands of years of cultivation have yielded woodlands like nursery gardens.

Not so in Bialowieza. The forest's heart is a strict preserve of about 4,700 hectares (11,725 acres), wedged between the Hwosza and Narewka rivers in northeast Poland.

"Here the structure is natural," Mr. Okolow said, nodding toward a 46-meter spruce, topped by high winds, its trunk rotting on the forest floor. "Most representatives are young, saplings. In between are the tall trees. The mix is 50-50 broad leaf to Norway spruce and Scotch pine."

Like a patient in intensive care, the forest's plant and animal life is monitored in dozens of ways. Three scientific stations operate here, reinforced by dozens of outside researchers. Botanists study shifts in the mix of the forest's 28 species of trees; ornithologists trace the way 230 bird species affect the ecosys-



Pollution, climate, forestry techniques have taken toll on the forests of central Europe.

tem by distributing seed and controlling insects.

Imperial Russian authorities, who then ruled this part of Poland, declared the forest a natural preserve 75 years ago. Since then, the only significant damage to the forests occurred in World War I, when German soldiers extracted 175 million cubic feet of timber from woodland edging the preserve.

Today, the border drawn after World War II between Poland and Russia neatly halves the forest. There is some research cooperation with the Soviet side, though it has decreased since the Solidarity labor unrest in 1981 prompted Soviet officials to run a barbed wire fence through the woods.

The spinoff from research at Bialowieza for Poland's managed forests has been great. Mr. Okolow pointed to large oaks, hornbeams,

and birches marked by colored ribbons. These have been found to carry a genetic resistance to pests or to have other valuable traits, and their seeds have been carried for planting elsewhere in Poland.

Though extremely varied by European standards, Bialowieza has only about 28 species of trees, compared with about 200 in the Great Smoky Mountains of the southern United States. Still, its diversity is helping foresters elsewhere in Poland seeking to promote a rich underbrush in forests suffering from monoculture, a practice favored by Austrian and German foresters who managed Polish woodlands during the centuries of partition. They favored uniform stands of commercially exploitable spruce and pine.

Jerzy Szulecki, dean of Warsaw's College of Forestry, is trying to

duplicate Bialowieza's growth patterns to help control insects in the pine stands of northwest Poland, which were ravaged by moths in recent years.

Minute organisms often play a crucial role in Bialowieza's ecosystem, experts say, and the forest's function as a kind of huge bioindicator is reflected in the disappearance over the last 20 years of about 20 of the forest's immense variety of 350 lichens, which have fallen victim to pollution.

"Lichens are extremely sensitive to foreign influence," Mr. Okolow said, "so we are observing here how a forest begins to weaken."

There is little industry in the northeast, near Bialowieza, and experts believe the lichen destruction was caused by sulfur compounds wafted from distant places like Scandinavia and East Germany

and from coal burned locally for heating and electric power.

But lichen, lacking as they do the thin waxy protective covering of most leaves, are also particularly open to the absorption of radioactivity, and some researchers believe Bialowieza's lichen could yield important information about amounts of residual radioactivity from the explosion and fire last year at the Soviet nuclear reactor at Chernobyl.

Some experts argue that the damage to lichen is an indication that Poland must gradually relax the policy of strict non-intervention in Bialowieza and begin selective management of the forest.

"When air pollution goes across the country it does not choose where to stop," Mr. Szulecki said. "The question is, how to react. And this discussion is not ended."

New Studies Clarify Genetic Links in Alcoholism

By Gina Kolata

RESEARCHERS studying children of alcoholics are detecting biochemical and behavioral differences in their responses to alcohol that may be a key to why these children are prone to becoming alcohol abusers themselves.

For years, scientists have been reporting that a tendency to become an alcoholic can be inherited. With new findings appearing almost monthly, researchers are identifying some inherited physiological differences among children. The differences may, researchers say, indicate a predisposition to alcoholism.

The newest studies reflect the

resourcefulness required in facing one of science's most elusive challenges: identifying genetic factors in human behavior.

One much-discussed finding is that college-age sons of alcoholics tend to have better eye-hand coordination and muscular control when they drink. They also tend to have a lower hormonal response to alcohol and to feel less drunk when they drink too much as compared to young men whose parents are not alcoholic.

Another group of researchers has shown that college-age daughters of alcoholics exhibit most of the same traits as the sons.

And young boys who do not drink themselves but whose fathers are alcoholics tend to have the

same unusual brain wave patterns seen in alcoholics, another research group finds.

What researchers strongly suspect is that children born with these various traits are more likely than others to actually become alcoholics.

According to Dr. Enoch Gordis, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, there are 10 million "full blown alcoholics" in the United States and an additional 7 to 8 million alcohol abusers. There is wide agreement that a tendency to alcoholism can be inherited. "There were more than 100 studies published this century indicating a familial basis of alcoholism," said Dr. Henry Begleiter of the State

University of New York Health Science Center in Brooklyn.

Strong evidence indicates that this reflects genetic as well as social factors. Recent studies of adopted children of alcoholics indicate that 30 to 40 percent become alcoholics, regardless of the drinking habits of their adoptive parents. In contrast, 10 percent of the general population is dependent on alcohol.

Among the first to study the children of alcoholics was Dr. Marc Schuckit of the University of California at San Diego, who began 13 years ago recruiting college students and examining their responses to alcohol. So far, he has studied 400 men; half had alcoholic fathers and none were alcoholic themselves at the time of the study. Dr. Schuckit and all the other researchers restricted themselves to children of alcoholic fathers to exclude the possibility that an alcoholic mother could have affected her child by drinking during her pregnancy.

Dr. Schuckit invented an apparatus with which he could give alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages to the volunteers without letting them know which they were drinking. All the drinks, real as well as sham, had the odor and taste of alcohol.

As a group, the sons of alcoholics said they felt less drunk than the sons of non-alcoholics and they performed better on tests of hand-eye coordination even when their blood alcohol concentrations were identical to those of the sons of non-alcoholics. In addition, Dr. Schuckit reported, the sons of alcoholics swayed less when they walked and, finally, they had less

pronounced changes in those hormones whose levels rise in response to alcohol. Forty percent of the sons of alcoholics showed decreased sensitivity to alcohol in terms of perception of drunkenness, performance after drinking and hormone levels, Dr. Schuckit found. That was true of less than 10 percent of the control group.

Recently, Dr. Jack Mendelson and Dr. Barbara Lex of McLean Hospital in Boston repeated Dr. Schuckit's experiments, this time with daughters of alcoholics. The researchers have studied about 50 women so far and their results, according to Dr. Lex, are in general agreement with Dr. Schuckit's.

Women had not been studied previously because hormonal changes during their menstrual cycles can change their responses to alcohol. Dr. Mendelson and Dr. Lex overcame that obstacle by making sure, with blood tests, that all the women in their study were at the same hormonal stage in the menstrual cycle when they were tested.

Dr. Begleiter attacked the question of inheritance from a different perspective. He began, he said, more than 20 years ago by studying the brain waves of alcoholics.

He learned that he could measure electrophysiological patterns of the brain while subjects were asked to think, anticipate or remember. For example, he would show subjects a series of photographs. He would ask the subjects which photos they recognized and would note how their brain waves changed when they saw a familiar face in a picture.

He decided to use the method to study the brains of abstinent alcoholics to determine whether drinking had damaged their mental abilities. He found deficits, he said, and so he wondered whether the problems would clear up in time.

Some did clear up, Dr. Begleiter found, but others did not. "In the majority of cases, you wouldn't know anything was wrong until you did the test," he said. But because the deficits persisted, he said, "we got the idea that maybe some of the deficits that did not recover were not consequences of alcoholism but antedated it."

So he decided to study young children who had had no exposure to alcohol but whose fathers were alcoholics. He found that as many as 30 to 35 percent of the sons of alcoholic fathers had the deficits typical of alcoholics, whereas less than 1 percent of the boys of a matched control group did.

Dr. Begleiter said he was intrigued by the finding because a large study of adoptees in Sweden had indicated that about a third of the sons of alcoholic fathers became alcoholics themselves.

Dr. C. Robert Cloninger, an investigator in the Swedish study, has recently proposed that there are subgroups of alcoholics and that inheritance is more pronounced among those that use alcohol because it releases their inhibitions.

When Dr. Begleiter looked at sons of alcoholic fathers who fit this particular subgroup in Dr. Cloninger's classification, he found that 89 percent had the deficits of the brain wave test.



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FROM MEDICAL SYSTEMS



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. and European Allies
Enter an Era of Discontent

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

B OLOGNA—After the Wall Street plunge, which is still reverberating in markets around the world, Europeans are again looking to the United States for leadership to prevent the financial crisis from becoming a worldwide slump. But they are fearful that enough strong leadership will not forthcoming either from Washington or Bonn or Tokyo or the

Age makes the pessimistic," said Pierre Uri, a builder of the Marshall Plan in France after World War II. At a conference aimed at exploring the lessons to be learned from the Marshall Plan, held by the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, speaker after speaker stressed the differences today and those that faced Western nations after World War II.

Ruprecht Vondran, executive director of the West German Iron and Steel Federation and a member of the West German parliament, said: "I wonder whether the time when Washington cares about the European cause is not past. Signs of a deep disenchantment in the United States abound. Rightfully, American politicians complain about European agricultural protectionism."

"Unfortunately," he added, "worryes over whether the European Community really sees itself as an outward-looking community or whether it is more and more becoming an inward-looking community are justified."

American discontent with Europe is intensified by what the United States regards as an inadequate contribution by Europeans to their own military defense. Mr. Vondran noted that Americans were under the impression that the Europeans were doing too little, seeking a "free ride at the expense of the American taxpayer and G.I."

BUT THE Europeans have their own grievances against the United States. They feel that the Americans have made a mess of their own economy and are basically responsible for the world crisis. And the West Germans believe that the United States intends to make a military agreement with the Soviet Union over their heads.

In both the economic and military areas, West Germany, the key to creating a stronger U.S.-European relationship, has been going through a period of re-examination of its commitments to the United States and even to other Western European countries.

In his new book, "Dreams and Illusions: The Drama of German History," Fritz Stern finds that this has been "a propitious time for dreams: Some Germans wish for a neutralized Germany, a 'super Switzerland,' that would allow the two German states to disengage from the two blocs, drop out from the conflict of the two superpowers that in their imagination have reached a kind of moral equivalency, just as they have reached an equivalency in arms."

Mr. Stern, on the right in West German politics, says, "There is a desire for greater assertiveness, for an end to self-liquidation." This is the content within which West German economic and monetary policy has been made in recent months. The government and Bundesbank had been resistant to concerning their policies with the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve.

This was a key factor in the decision by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to let the dollar fall. But the Wall Street drop is forcing a re-examination of thinking on all sides.

The danger that the stock market decline will infect the world economy is blotting out all other issues that have been dividing the Western countries. There is, however, no sense of the direction that a new overall plan can take or whether it can be devised in time.

Japan's
Surplus in
Trade Falls

But Gap With
U.S. Worsens

Reuters

TOKYO—Japan's merchandise trade surplus narrowed to \$6.81 billion in October from \$7.43 billion in September, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

But the surplus with the United States, Japan's largest trading partner, was \$4.99 billion, the second-highest ever, up from \$4.86 billion in September and \$4.98 billion a year earlier.

In April, Japan posted a record surplus with the United States of \$5.14 billion.

The preliminary figures, calculated after products clear customs, showed that Japan's exports to the United States rose 2.8 percent to \$7.72 billion from a year earlier, while imports increased 8.2 percent, but only to \$2.73 billion.

In October 1986, Tokyo's overall trade surplus was \$7.77 billion. The improvement for the month represented the sixth consecutive decline from year-earlier levels.

Japanese economists cautioned that October is usually an active month for shipments of Japanese goods to the United States and said that the dollar's recent slump against the yen should limit U.S. demand for Japanese exports in coming months.

Japanese industry sources have already said that automakers are likely to cut car exports to the United States by 8 percent from their

See TRADE, Page 15



Edward M. Kerschmer, investment strategist for PaineWebber, with some of his tools.

What the Bears of Summer Sensed
As Stocks Soared, a Handful Saw Signs That Cried 'Sell'

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Last August, when the weather was hot and stocks were high, Edward M. Kerschmer, an investment strategist at PaineWebber Inc., knew something was wrong. His indicators, sensing catastrophe the way a seismograph measures tremors that precede a large earthquake, showed the stock market was headed for a fall. To his clients he issued a warning: "Stocks are now unattractive for the first time since 1984."

That same month, Samson Wang, president of Beacon Capital Management, became troubled by the growing trade deficit and started selling stocks—by the hundreds of millions of dollars. By Oct. 11, Elaine Garzarelli, a money manager at Shearson Lehman Brothers, became so convinced of impending doom that she sent a special alert to a

thousand clients: "Then we just waited," Ms. Garzarelli recalled, "and boom, that was it."

This fortunate band—along with many others, known and unknown—were able to stay one step ahead of the stock market's collapse last month. They may not have pinpointed the exact time or the magnitude of the fall, but they took a bearish stance at a time when the market was being fueled by overwhelming bullishness.

Market strategists, whether they work for big brokerage firms or manage money for large institutions, rely on a variety of quantitative tools and on their own intuition. In retrospect, it seems clear that the stock market was heading for a collapse. But as the market continued to set historic highs last summer, that was a minority opinion.

All this raises the question of what these strategists saw that

was different from the majority who believe that the bull market would climb even more.

Among these bears, however, there was little consistency. Some focused on monetary policy and others on the budget and trade deficits; some on investor psychology and others on corporate earnings. What all this shows is how hard it is to draw any lessons about which indicators are the best predictors.

For John D. Connolly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Reynolds, the key was rising interest rates, which meant that bonds were becoming more attractive to investors than stocks.

To Steven G. Einhorn, co-chairman of Goldman Sachs & Co.'s investment policy committee, it was that excess money was being drained from the financial

See BEARS, Page 13

Britain Clears
BA's Merger
With Caledonian

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Britain granted conditional approval on Wednesday to the merger of the nation's two largest scheduled airlines, British Airways PLC and British Caledonian Group PLC.

In approving the merger, the government said the combination "would strengthen BA's ability to compete with major foreign airlines worldwide."

Approval of BA's proposed takeover of the financially troubled British Caledonian had been widely expected, but with conditions that would prevent BA from completely dominating traffic in and out of Britain's Heathrow and Gatwick airports.

Under the terms of the decision outlined by Lord Young, Britain's trade and industry secretary, BA would surrender within a month of the merger Caledonian's licenses to operate domestic routes and flights to 10 European cities.

The BA-Caledonian group would be able to reapply to the Civil Aviation Authority for permission to fly routes surrendered by Caledonian, including those between Gatwick and Paris, Brussels and Nice. Its application would have equal footing with all airlines.

BA had proposed the step to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which recommended to Lord Young after a three-month review that the merger be approved. The boards of BA and Caledonian had supported the marriage, but several smaller carriers had lobbied against it.

The recent plunge in share values on the London Stock Exchange means that BA's original bid of £237 million (\$425 million), made in July, would now have a value of about £155 million. The agreement would have given British Caledonian's stockholders 115 ordinary BA shares for every 22 shares of Caledonian, a privately held company.

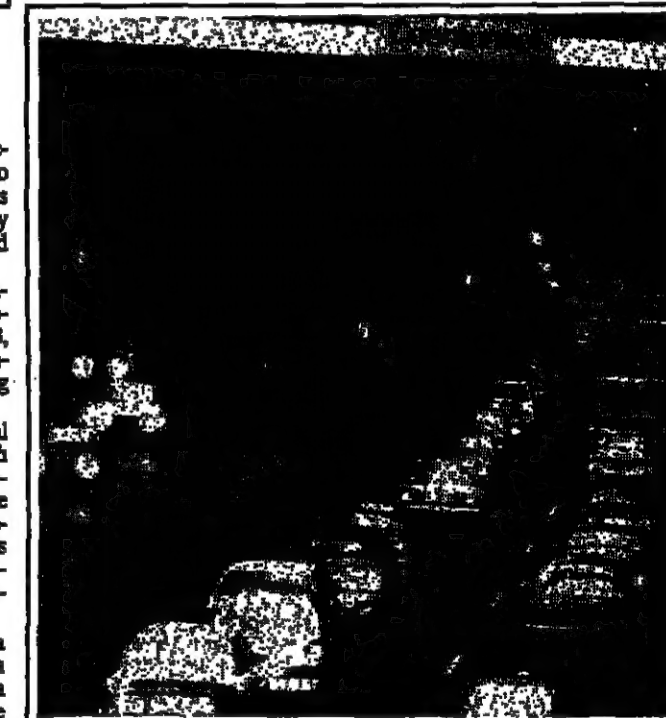
But analysts said BA would almost certainly seek to reduce the terms of the deal for two reasons: First, BA has no guarantee that it will regain the profitability it is relinquishing, and second, Caledonian's profitability is thought to have diminished during the review of the merger proposal.

"BA's profit performance has no doubt deteriorated over the past three months," said Bob Havard, airline industry analyst with the London brokerage James Capel & Co. "The trend has definitely been adverse."

Debt-ridden British Caledonian, damaged by fierce competition on trans-Atlantic routes and those linking Britain and continental Europe, reported losses of £19.3 million for the financial year ended Oct. 31, 1986. Failing a merger with British Airways, Caledonian was expected to link up with a leading European carrier.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission said that, in addition to enhancing competition against foreign airlines, the merger would remove "whatever risk there may be of the enforced liquidation of BCal—which faces financial difficulties."

See BA, Page 11



At Amsterdam's northbound tunnel, a nightly traffic jam.

For the Dutch, Toll-Tunnel Proposal Rings Wrong

By Ronald van de Krol

Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM—The economic heartland of the Netherlands has become so clogged with cars, buses and trucks that the government is considering the once-unthinkable: allowing private investors to build a series of toll-road tunnels beneath important waterways.

The proposal is meeting with stiff opposition in a country where tolls—the obvious way for investors to recoup their money and make a profit—are exceedingly rare and even less popular.

"In the Netherlands, tolls have always been the exception rather than the rule," a Transport Ministry spokesman said. "But the idea is being studied just the same because it may be better to have a tunnel with a toll than no tunnel at all."

Transport Minister Neelke Smit Kroes is expected to decide this autumn whether four long-planned tunnels in and around Amsterdam and Rotterdam should be financed in part or in full by private investors such as pension funds, banks and insurance companies.

The government, which is trying to rein in state spending, last summer agreed in principle to let the private sector put up the 1.4 billion guilders (\$753 million) needed to build the four tunnels, and to allow tolls to be charged to recoup this investment.

But that raised the even thornier question of whether tolls also should be introduced at existing, state-owned tunnels.

Despite the difficulty of deciding how a privately financed tunnel would work, there is no doubt about the need for the additional four tunnels in the Randstad, the

diamond-shaped urban agglomeration in the western part of the country that includes the Netherlands' four major cities, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht.

The Randstad is an urban planner's nightmare: six million of the country's nearly 15 million people live here, and the four cities are less

than an hour away from each other by car—when, that is, there are no traffic jams.

To further complicate the picture, the area is crisscrossed by rivers, canals and ports that inevitably cause traffic to bottleneck at bridges and tunnels.

A recent government study, prepared with the help of McKinsey & Co., showed that 400,000 people were stuck in traffic jams in the Randstad every day, with the number of frustrated drivers expected to rise to 500,000 by 1995 if a solution is not found. The economic costs of these traffic jams were put at 380 million guilders a year, and forecast to rise to 650 million guilders in 1995.

"But the effects of the problem go even further," the study noted. The general reputation of the Netherlands as a transit country for goods and as a site for foreign investors, particularly in the field of European transport and distri-

bution, is negatively influenced by these traffic jams."

A commission headed by Bart Le Blanc, vice chairman of F. Van Lanschot Bankiers NV, concluded this summer that the four new tunnels—two each in and around Amsterdam and Rotterdam—and other large infrastructure projects

could be financed by private enterprise as long as the financing conditions were right.

Institutional and other private investors would be prepared to put up 1 billion guilders a year—a sum equal to 3 percent of the annual investments of Dutch institutions—in loans and risk capital toward these projects, the commission added.

But it also made clear that these funds would be available only if the tunnels were allowed to levy a toll and if tolls were introduced at existing tunnels.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Le Blanc said he thought private enterprise would eventually play a role in building four Randstad tunnels, although it was unlikely that all four would be fully funded by risk capital. "A combination form of private and public funding may also emerge," he said.

Mr. Le Blanc said it was now up to the government to make clear

what the conditions for private-sector participation would be. He also said he thought Dutch motorists would be willing to pay tolls if they could be shown that this would alleviate traffic congestion.

However, a recent survey commissioned by the Dutch automobile owners association, ANWB, showed that 64 percent of the country's drivers were against paying tunnel tolls.

Paul Nouwen, director-general of the ANWB, said that Dutch drivers, who already have the highest car-operating costs in Europe except for the Danes, were prepared to help pay for new tunnels through, for example, higher gasoline taxes. But he said, they rejected tolls.

"This country is too small for a toll system," Mr. Nouwen said. "In France they were able to build a national toll road alongside the provincial highways, but in Holland that would be impossible."

See TOLLS, Page 11

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change	Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.8745	↓	Swiss franc	1.5399	↓
Belgian franc	1.4448	↓	Thai baht	25.78	↓
British pound	1.7793	↓	West German mark	1.7847	↓
Canadian dollar	1.2793	↓	Yen	160.15	↓
French franc	1.3635	↓			
Italian lira	1.3635	↓			
Japanese yen	160.15	↓			
West German mark	1.7847	↓			
Yen	160.15	↓			

Source: Reuters, Tokyo and Zurich, Reuters in other centers. New York closing rates.

Commercial banks: To buy one pound; To buy one dollar; To buy one Swiss franc; To buy one yen.

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Source: Reuters, Tokyo and Zurich, Reuters in other centers. New York closing rates.

Program Trades
Not the Culprit,
U.S. Agency Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON—Relatively few shares of stock were sold on Oct. 19 by firms using computers to shift investments between stocks and stock-index futures, a U.S. regulatory agency has reported.

In a preliminary report on recent market turmoil, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission said Tuesday that only about 9 percent of the stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 19 was associated with index arbitrage, a form of program trading.

Index arbitrage accounted for a smaller share of stock orders than usual, it said. On less hectic days it accounts for about 20 percent of volume.

Computer-related program trading involving stocks and stock-index futures has been blamed by some for exacerbating the stock market plunge. Investors commonly use stock-index futures, which are bets on the future price of a group of major stocks, to hedge against changes in stock prices.

But the report said, "These preliminary data indicate that futures-related trading did not constitute a major part of New York Stock Exchange volume on Oct. 19 and the following days."

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AMEX Stock Index				
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349.79	343.53	344.58	2	34

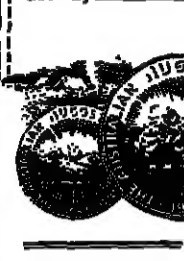
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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose modestly Wednesday in quiet Veterans Day trading as the dollar firmed.

Traders said many investors were reluctant to participate ahead of the report on September U.S. merchandise trade due Thursday.

At 3 P.M., the Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 22.05 points on Tuesday, was up 21.05 points, to 1,899.20. Advancing issue led declining ones by 2 to 1, and volume totaled 148 million shares, down from 185.44 million on Tuesday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The NYSE composite index ended at 135.46, up 1.40 points, and the American Stock Exchange market value index gained 1.72 points to end at 52.25.

Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said that "the market is responding to the fact that we didn't sell off dramatically yesterday, when it had an opportunity to sell off."

Mr. Groveman said that the market is locked in a narrow range, with the Dow between 1,900 and 2,000.

"This is a normal reaction to a market that has been sold down for the last couple of days," said Robert Ritter, a technical analyst at I.F. Rothschild Holdings Inc. "It's a quiet day, and I wouldn't read too much into" the advance.

Mr. Ritter said several market participants

were not trading because banks were closed in observance of the Veterans Day holiday. Mr. Ritter attributed part of the early advance to a firming dollar.

A strike by about 1,400 unionized NYSE clerks, trading floor reporters and other workers entered its second day on Wednesday. Stock market officials said the walkout and picket lines had no effect on market operations. No trades were scheduled in the dispute, which has centered on the issue of retirement pay.

In other market-related news, the Securities and Exchange Commission considered asking futures exchanges to delay the opening of trading in stock-index futures on Oct. 23, according to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

On an interim report on market turmoil in October, the commission said David Ruder, the SEC chairman, told the CFTC acting chairman, Kalo Hinesman, on Friday, Oct. 23, that the SEC had "met the evening before and had discussed the possibility of requesting a delay in the opening of futures markets on Friday."

Separately, Mr. Ruder called for a careful examination of whether a single government agency should set margin requirements for purchases of stock, futures and options.

The Federal Reserve Board sets margin requirements on stock, while the CFTC approves margin requirements on the commodities and futures exchanges.

(1/21) R. Bortman

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the non-advance prices
as to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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Eastern to Lay Off 9% of Work Force

The Associated Press
MIAMI Eastern Airlines Inc. said Wednesday that it would lay off 9 percent of its 38,000 employees, out of a workforce of 38,000, and warned that further cuts could follow unless labor costs were reduced.

The layoffs, which will begin Thursday and will be completed this month, represent more than 9 percent of the carrier's employees.

Eastern, which was acquired last year by Texas Air Corp., reported losses of \$67.4 million in the third quarter of 1987, wiping out modest profits earlier in the year. The company has had losses of \$500 million in the past decade.

"These cost reductions, painful as they are, are absolutely essential in our current environment," Eastern's president, Phil Baker, said. "The long-term answer to Eastern's problems is a revamped labor-cost structure. Lacking that, further reductions and restructuring should be anticipated."

The layoffs include 1,000 people in southern Florida, where Eastern is one of the largest private employers, and 700 in Atlanta. The rest are spread throughout the country.

Eastern, based in Miami, said the layoffs would mainly affect "indirect support functions," especially administration, and would include smaller reductions for aircraft maintenance work.

Eastern was fined \$9.5 million by the Federal Aviation Administration last year for sloppy maintenance records and has been the target of a slowdown by pilots complaining of poor maintenance.

The layoffs also set the stage for talks with the machinists' union, which represents 13,000 Eastern employees and has fought against pay cuts accepted by the pilots and flight attendants' unions. The machinists contract is up for renewal early next year, and Eastern has proposed pay reductions for unskilled workers.

Representatives of the machinists' union said they had not seen the announcement and would withhold comment.

On Tuesday, an Eastern official in Florida said the airline would participate in a state-sponsored program to use welfare recipients as reservation agents, with part of their salaries subsidized by the state, but the company later backed off the statement.

Marshall Wingo, Eastern's vice president of reservations, said participation in the state program would not be intended to replace current employees but to help the state's program.

But on Wednesday, Karen Ceremak, an Eastern spokeswoman, said the state had "made presentations to us, but we are not going to be hiring welfare recipients."

BEARS: As Stocks Soared, Some Saw Signs of a Crash

(Continued from first finance page)

Others, however, claim perfect records. Ms. Garzarelli said that she has called every market bottom and top since 1980 — a claim upheld in an audit that was done when Sharron Lehman was running a \$430 million fund for her to invest. And, she added, her analytical model, which is based on 13 economic and monetary indicators, would have predicted the 1929 crash six months in advance.

Ms. Garzarelli spends two weeks a month working out of her Greenwich Village apartment. "I look myself away and go through my indicators. I don't let anyone influence me. I forget about emotions."

The first sell sign came on Sept. 1, when the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond reached a yield of 9.3 percent and she directed Sharron to begin to sell stocks in the \$600 million Sector Analysis Portfolio that she manages. By Sept. 3, her indicators turned 75 percent bearish and by Oct. 11, they turned 92 percent bearish.

You had Alan Greenspan contradicting himself," she said, referring to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. "We had lost control of the bond market and Japanese bonds had fallen out of bed. With bond yields at 10 percent, a 2,700 market on the Dow should have been at 2,000." The next two days, she and Sharron contacted more than 1,000 clients.

"Some were not believing," she recalled. "They kept saying that this time was different. But I wanted to get out and tell the truth. After a while, it sunk in."

Like Ms. Garzarelli, Mr. Wang of Beacon Capital believes that the key to being a good market strategist is "not to talk to many people." Unlike the others, though, he doesn't publish his thoughts. Instead, he uses them to direct the \$800 million he manages for a variety of institutional clients including Dow Jones Inc.

Mr. Wang is particularly concerned about the huge trade deficit, which he believes is the "root cause" of the market's plunge and is little understood by American investors who often take "too parochial" a view.

But he really started selling when the Fed began to tighten the money supply during the summer and interest rates shot up. "I thought the stock market was extremely overvalued at 2,700 and then the U.S. valued at 2,700 and then the U.S. valued at 2,700," he said. "I felt there was no value in the marketplace and that I should sell."

He began selling in August, and finished while the market plummeted during the week of Oct. 19. In fact, the severity of the one-day drop propelled him into action: "I had always thought that a meltdown was a possibility, so when I saw that the crash was there, I got out very quickly."

Right now, Mr. Wang holds no stocks and is extremely pessimistic, particularly if the trade deficit is not narrowed. "It's no fun for a money manager to be 100 percent in cash and waiting for the world to end," he said.

Where many portfolio strategists went astray was in allowing the heat and fury of the bull market to cause them to abandon their investment principles, said Mr. Kerschmer of PaineWebber. He advised managers of the \$600 million PaineWebber Asset Allocation Fund to reduce the fund's stock position to a mere 6 percent of its assets by the end of September.

"When the market went to 2,300 and then to 2,500 and to 2,700, some people decided to disregard their discipline and say that things must be different," he said. "Things just seemed to be too good to be true. But the key is discipline and it's hard to stay disciplined in the midst of a conceptual frenzy."

Whether the market over the next few months? At Dean Witter, Mr. Connolly said the cash he earned before the plunge "is not burning a hole in my pocket." He foresees "some major risks until the markets are settled down" and is advising clients to "keep their powder dry, stay cautious and look for better bargains in the future. The risks are still too high to commit."

Ms. Garzarelli believes the market might still fall to 1,500 to 1,700. At that level it would "probably be safe to be buying a little," she said.

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The candidate should have a degree in Computer Science or equivalent, plus minimum of 4 years experience in systems analysis and development with good knowledge of IDMS-X software and ICL environment.

SYSTEMS ENGINEER

To be able to establish Standards and Procedures for Local Area Networking (LAN). Duties involve participation in the support and effective control of multi-dissimilar host networks connecting ICL, IBM and HP mainframes as well as Micro-Computers.

The Candidate should have a degree in Computer Science or equivalent, plus minimum of 4 years experience in Data Processing mainly in User support which covers local area and multi-dissimilar host networks and Micro-Computers.

The above positions require good knowledge of English. Knowledge of Arabic will be an advantage.

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The candidate should be familiar with the military and military connected fields.

Application forms are available from:
 The Civilian Personnel Section, Headquarters AFCENT,
 P.O. Box 270, 6440 AG Brunssum, The Netherlands.

Applications should be received by the Civilian Personnel Section not later than December 18, 1987.

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Aux actionnaires,
 Conformément aux décisions prises lors de l'assemblée générale extraordinaire des porteurs de parts du 26 août 1987, le FOND COMMUN DE PLACEMENT BNP INTERLUX FUND a été transformé en société d'investissement à capital variable, sous la dénomination BNP INTERLUX CAPITAL dont les statuts ont été publiés au Mémorial Recueil Spécial C n° 270 du 2 octobre 1987. Lors de la même assemblée, toutes les parts du fonds sont devenues des actions. L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires se tient au siège social, 24 boulevard Royal à Luxembourg le troisième mercredi du mois de mars à 11 heures.

Les actionnaires peuvent présenter leurs parts à l'estampillage à partir du 9 novembre 1987 à la :

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Firmer in Europe, N.Y.

LONDON — The dollar rebounded Wednesday in Europe and New York in a very thin trading day, closing higher in a nervous market.

Dealers reported short-covering before the announcement on Thursday of U.S. trade data for September.

Markets were closed in Paris and Brussels and the trading day was abbreviated in the United States because of the Armistice Day holiday.

The dollar held gains in London to close at 1.6755 Deutsche marks, up from Tuesday's close of 1.6650, and at 133.33 yen, up from 134.28.

The British pound finished lower, closing at \$1.7793, compared with \$1.7863, and at 75.4 percent on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, compared with 75.5 percent.

In New York, the dollar also finished higher, with business grinding to a halt just after midday because most New York banks were closed for the holiday.

"Most New York players were out," said a dealer at a leading U.S. bank. "We just served some clients, but there is no interbank business."

Once trading in Europe closed, the dollar barely budged. It ended in New York at 1.6755 DM, up from 1.6645, and at 135.05 yen, up from 134.45.

Dealers said most banks passed any corporate orders over to their counterparts in London, because the market there was more liquid.

The U.S. Federal Reserve system and the bond market were closed Wednesday, while the stock, futures and commodities markets were open.

In London, a dealer at a U.S.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.6755	1.6650
Swiss franc	1.7793	1.7863
Japanese yen	133.33	134.28
French franc	1.7793	1.7863
Source: Reuters		

bank said the market was discounting a \$13 billion to \$15 billion U.S. merchandise trade deficit. "Anything above \$15 billion is a bad figure for the dollar, but below \$12 billion would be good."

Economists' median forecast is for a \$14.7 billion U.S. trade deficit for September.

Dealers said Japanese trade figures for October, released Wednesday, may fuel worries about world trade imbalances over the longer term. The Japanese reported a further widening of the trade surplus with the United States, to \$4.99 billion from \$4.86 billion in September.

That came despite the dramatic strengthening of the yen against the dollar in the past few months.

Comments from Western economic officials had little impact on the foreign exchange markets on Wednesday.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said he was optimistic that the United States could make progress on reducing its federal budget deficit.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, said he did not expect an meeting soon of the Group of Seven industrial democracies.

Martin Bangemann, the West German minister of economics, said in a letter that West Germany could take further economic and fiscal steps as part of a new global accord to stabilize currencies.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6648 DM, up from 1.6530 at Tuesday's fixing. It closed in Zurich at 1.3723, up from 1.3530.

Cash Injection By Bundesbank

Agence France-Press

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank injected 11.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$7.1 billion) into West Germany's economy on Wednesday through the repurchase of 28-day securities at a record low rate of 3.50 percent, the bank announced.

The central bank was applying a decision made Nov. 5 in concert with the Bank of France, which raised some rates. The repurchase was the first since the agreement was made, and the rate was down markedly from the previous 3.80 percent.

An earlier repurchase arrangement, of 13.8 billion DM at 3.85 percent for 28 days, expired Wednesday. That rate, the highest this year, was set shortly before the world stock crisis began on Oct. 19.

Bonn Official Says New Pact By G-7 Nations Is Needed

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, said Wednesday that a global recession can be avoided only if stability in foreign exchange rates is restored soon by a new agreement among the seven leading industrial democracies.

Mr. Bangemann also urged the Bonn government to take specific steps to stimulate the economy and help set the stage for such a meeting. All the measures he proposed have been rejected previously by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government.

Mr. Bangemann had said Tuesday, in a letter to Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, that although the key to currency stability "remains a reduction in the U.S. budget deficit," the West German government "should not just wait, but also indicate our readiness to make our own contribution."

Mr. Stoltenberg said Wednesday he did not expect the so-called

Group of Seven industrial nations to meet before the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration have agreed to measures reducing the massive U.S. budget deficit. The Group of Seven consists of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

"I do not think we will meet so soon," Mr. Stoltenberg said. "Certain decisions must be taken by Washington, that's where the problems come from."

Marcus Lusser, vice-president of the Swiss national bank, said Wednesday on Swiss television that the chief difference dividing G-7 central bankers when they met Monday in Basel was over an acceptable level of inflation.

"Full harmonization of interest was not accomplished," Mr. Lusser said. Opinions on how much inflation is acceptable are different on either side of the Atlantic. He said that European central bankers were more concerned about price stability than their U.S. counterparts.

Mr. Bangemann has long advocated more of a free-market approach to economic growth.



Martin Bangemann

casted more of a free-market approach to economic growth.

Mr. Bangemann sided with the government's position against moving up tax cuts planned for 1988 and 1990, but hedged a bit when he wrote Tuesday that "we must make clear that for budgetary and technical legal reasons, a further bringing forward of the tax reform is ruled out (so long as there is no threat of a downswing) in the economy."

TRADE: Japan Surplus Dips

(Continued from first finance page)

self-imposed quota of 2.3 million cars.

Cars account for 40 percent of Japan's U.S. exports and 20 percent of its global exports.

"Japanese car exports are brisk every October as automakers ready for sales of new models in America, while shipments of other goods rise in preparation for Christmas sales," said Toshiaki Kakimoto, chief economist for Sumitomo Bank Ltd.

Worldwide, Japan's exports rose 8 percent in October to \$20.6 billion from a year earlier, while imports climbed 21 percent to \$13.8 billion.

The decline of the U.S. currency automatically inflates the Japanese surplus in dollar terms. In yen, however, the overall October trade surplus fell 18 percent to 983 billion yen from 1.19 trillion yen a year earlier, compared with the 12 percent decline in dollar terms.

Japan's worldwide vehicle exports in October, accounting for about one-fifth of total exports, rose 3.5 percent to \$3.93 billion from September's levels. Exports of cars were up 6.8 percent to \$3.15 billion in value but in numbers eased 0.2 percent to 427,749.

Japan's surplus with the European Community fell to \$1.77 billion from \$1.89 billion in September, as exports climbed 18.7 percent to \$3.30 billion, although imports dropped 16 percent to \$1.53 billion.

Japanese purchases of crude oil and other energy-related products in October jumped 32.5 percent to \$3.31 billion, accounting for about one-fourth of Japan's total imports.

Mexico Moves to Stabilize Its Stock Exchange After World's Steepest Slide

By Dan Williams

Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government and brokerage houses are taking steps to stabilize the Mexico City Stock Exchange, where prices have fallen more steeply since "Black Monday" last month than on any other exchange in the world.

Spokesmen for some of the houses involved said brokerages had created a fund of about \$500 million to support stock prices in the months ahead by buying shares for which there are currently no buyers. They said the money was made

available as of Tuesday and that more would come.

Under the plan, the Banco Nacional Financiero, a government bank, is also committed to contributing to the fund, the spokesman said, but the amount has not been determined. Some news accounts have suggested that the government might match the brokerages' contribution.

The moves appeared to buoy the market. An index of 52 stocks traded on the exchange closed with a gain of 4.6 percent on Monday and rose another 1.75 percent on Tuesday.

For the first nine months of this year, the Mexico City exchange was the fastest-rising bull market in the world. The value of stocks on the Bolsa de Valores reached \$6 billion at the beginning of October but had fallen to \$2 billion since Oct. 19, Black Monday.

Even given the traditional volatility of the Mexico exchange, the decline has been extraordinary. It is common these days in this seismically sensitive city to call the crash an earthquake.

Tuesday's effort to stop the slide has led to charges that a "black hand" is manipulating the market for the benefit of a few, leaving the so-called "greenhorns," small investors who bought stock near the end of the bull market, with big losses.

"There has always been collusion in the Bolsa," said Patricia Nelson, a financial columnist.

Prices on the exchange had multiplied by a factor of seven from January to October despite the lackluster performance of the economy as a whole. Many reasons have been cited: shares in Mexican companies, valued at well below their value, could be bought cheaply; the relatively few shares

traded in the Bolsa meant that excess demand drove prices up rapidly; Mexicans with dollars in the United States had begun to bring their money home.

Skyrocketing prices even created a political problem for the government. Stories of instant gain on Uruguay Street, where the exchange building stands, were in uncomfortable contrast with five years of steady decline in workers' wages. On Oct. 5, the government took the unusual step of halting stock trading in the midst of a sharp bull market because it was "disorderly," according to an official spokesman.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

Bedrosian Named Top NL Pitcher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — In the closest voting in the history of the National League Cy Young Award, Steve Bedrosian of the Philadelphia Phillies won the 1987 honor Tuesday and in the process became the 59th player to earn \$1 million or more this year.

Bedrosian, only the third relief pitcher to win the National League award, edged Rick Sutcliffe of Chicago by two points and Rick Reuschel of San Francisco by three.

Bedrosian, who led the league with 40 saves, received 57 points, Sutcliffe 55, and Reuschel 54 from the 24-man panel of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

The previous closest finish in the league voting occurred in 1981, the strike-shortened season, when Fernando Valenzuela, defeated Tom Seaver by three points, 70-67.

By winning the award, Bedrosian gained a \$100,000 bonus from the Phillies, giving him a 1987 income of \$1,050,000. He had an \$825,000 salary and previously had earned two other bonuses — \$25,000 for being on the league's All-Star team and \$100,000 for being named the league's No. 1 relief pitcher.

Said Bedrosian, who lives in Dorchester, Georgia: "I went to the airport and waited for a telephone call. If I won it, I'd come; if not, I'd just turn around and go home. I didn't want to get too excited in case it didn't happen. But it did happen, and I had a heckuva fight. I ran up and down the aisle."

Orel Hershiser of Los Angeles was fourth in the voting with 14 points; Nolan Ryan of Houston and Dwight Gooden of New York tied for fifth (12); Mike Scott of Houston was seventh (9); and Bob Welch of Los Angeles eighth (3).

Two writers vote for each league city, with points achieved on the basis of five for first, three for second and one for third.



Steve Bedrosian: The winner in relief

No pitcher was named on all 24 ballots. Bedrosian, who set a major-league record during the season by registering saves in 13 consecutive appearances, was named on 17, four fewer than Sutcliffe.

The voting indicated the lack of strong candidates. Sutcliffe had a 15-4 record July 28 but gained only three victories the rest of the season. He finished 18-10. Reuschel apparently gained support because he led the league in earned-run average much of the season (he finished at 3.09) and because of the five victories he gained in his first six starts after the Giants acquired him from Pittsburgh.

Reuschel received eight first-place votes, only one less than Bedrosian, but was listed on only six other ballots, receiving four seconds and two thirds. Bedrosian, who picked up his 40 saves in 45 opportunities, had two seconds and six thirds to go with his nine first-place votes. Sutcliffe had four firsts, nine seconds and eight thirds.

The only other reliever to win the National League award was Mike Marshall of Los Angeles (1974) and Bruce Sutter of Chicago (1979).

Sparky Lyle, Rollie Fingers and Willie Hernandez have won the award in the American League as relievers.

Bedrosian's award also marks the fourth time in the decade that a Phillie has won it. Steve Carlton was the winner in 1980 and 1982, and John Denny in 1983. (NYT, UP)

Black Quarterbacks Find a Smoother Path to the Pros

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The current National Football League season will certainly be remembered for its strikeback, but it may also be recalled as the season when pro football showed signs of overcoming its lingering apprehension over the use of the black quarterback.

Before the strike, and for the first time in league history, three blacks were members of that exclusive club, starting NFL quarterbacks.

Two of them, Warren Moon of Houston and Randall Cunningham of Philadelphia, were already in their jobs at the start of the regular season. The third, Doug Williams of Washington, took over minutes after the season began when starter Jay Schroeder sustained a shoulder injury. With Schroeder's recovery, Williams has returned to the bench, but in his seven-year career he has thrown for more yards than any other black quarterback in NFL history.

Even more critical to the emergence of the black quarterback is how the wave of talented black college players will be accepted by the NFL. Several major teams have been guided by blacks this year, including the nation's two top-rated schools, Oklahoma — which on Saturday lost Jamarle Hewley for the season — and Nebraska. Don McPherson has led unbeaten Syracuse back to prominence, while the likes of Notre Dame, Michigan and Southern Cal have also been having success with black quarterbacks.

Bill Nunn retired last year after two decades with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He was responsible for scouting the predominantly black colleges. "There was always an unwritten rule: 'Are they smart enough?'" Nunn said. "It was something you knew and saw. I think it's ridiculous that there have always been these kind of labels."

"Where the change is going to have to come from is with the colleges. Schools like Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Michigan State and Michigan are beginning to develop quality black quarterbacks. They'll have to make it there first, because if you can't play in college, how can you play in the NFL?"

The successes of Moon, Cunningham and Williams suggest a waning of whatever skepticism remains about the ability of a black quarterback to guide an NFL team. But many obstacles remain.

"The good news is that the sport can finally acknowledge that color doesn't have anything to do with a player's leadership abilities," said Tom Tutko, a professor of psychology at San Jose State University, who has written on the subject of blacks and leadership. "The bad news is that if the black quarterback fails to do well, he's still apt to be picked on for his color, not his performance."

Blacks currently comprise about 40 percent of the NFL's players. But of the 190 players who have thrown at least 25 passes in the league since the mid-1960s, only nine are black (and one of them is running back Walter Payton). Others, such as James Harris, enjoyed varying degrees of success amid frustration. Still others, such as Martin Briscoe, were mostly frustrated.

To blame the dearth of black quarterbacks on some sort of pervasive racism, as many critics have done, would be to oversimplify a condition created by a number of factors. More concrete is a mind-set that combines inarguable reality and unyielding stereotypes concerning the black quarterback.

Most prevalent among the realities is the scarcity of role models that could influence a young black athlete to pursue a career as quarterback.

"There's a cyclical effect from having no role models upon which a young, perspective black quarterback can catapult his success," said Billy Joe, coach at Central State (Ohio), one of the nation's top teams among the predominantly black colleges. "So many of them look at the pros and think that's just not the position for them."

But some of today's youth do have role models. Steve Taylor, quarterback at Nebraska, looked up to Williams and Turner Gill, a former Cornhusker quarterback. "Those guys were in charge," Taylor said. "I knew that's what I wanted to do."

Another factor is college football's extensive use of the black quarterback in run-oriented, wishbone-type offenses, rather than the traditional NFL drop-back style. That

hinders a player's chances for a pro career because he lacks training and experience.

And there remains a stereotype that the black player, thanks to superior athleticism, is better suited for playing wide receiver, running back or defensive back than quarterback.

"Those are just roadblocks for coaches who are afraid to use guys who can do all those things," Nunn said. "If a guy has 4.6 speed along with the ability to throw the ball, he can

- The good news: "The sport can finally acknowledge that color doesn't have anything to do with a player's leadership abilities."
- The bad news: "If the black quarterback fails to do well, he's still apt to be picked on for his color, not his performance."

create havoc. What's beginning to happen is that many of the better athletes are playing quarterback. In time, coaches won't have any choice."

"There's no particular reason or explanation for it," said Joe, Central State's coach. "One can't rule out racism. We have it in the rest of society, and that impacts on the number of quarterbacks who are black. It still prevails because the quarterback is supposed to be the team's intellectual leader. It's perceived that the black quarterback may not be able to get the job done."

Briscoe was the first black quarterback to become a regular starter in the NFL. But after a commendable rookie season in 1968, when he threw 14 touchdown passes in 11



Nebraska's Taylor: "Those guys were in charge..."

games for Denver, he was suddenly waived and was never told why. Later, Briscoe signed with Buffalo and was moved to wide receiver, where he became an all-pro.

His was not an unusual experience. Other black quarterbacks have been convinced even earlier that they would be better served by playing another position.

As a child, Fred Solomon, the former San Francisco 49er wide receiver, dreamed of playing quarterback. As early as high school, he began getting subtle signals. "Teachers, people in the community said I would probably be a better running back because of my speed and quickness," he said. "My coach even suggested it."

Solomon didn't succumb to those pressures until he came to the 49ers. He threw 10 passes in his first season, 1978, before focusing on playing wide receiver. He retired after the 1985 season after 11 years in the league and is currently a 49er scout.

While Briscoe struggled to cope with learning a new position, he helped a young teammate, Harris. At 6-foot-3 and 221 pounds (99.8 kilograms), Harris may have been the first black player who was molded into an NFL quarterback.

During four years at Grambling, Harris was the product of a mission by his coach, Eddie Robinson. "Right after he signed me, Coach went to New York for a coaches' conference where everyone asked him if he was ever going to produce a black quarterback for the pros," said Harris. "He took it to heart. After four years, I was prepared to compete."

That was in 1969, his rookie year. Eighteen years later, the black quarterback like Harris, schooled in the nuances of his position, is still an anomaly.

"That's the tarnish on the system that produces players," said Tom Landry, coach of the Dallas Cowboys. "The thing we're seeing now in the black quarterback, as a whole, is that he's an awfully good athlete, but the tendency is still to look at him more as a runner than a passer. The trend is still toward using the drop-back quarterback. We're still not in the position in the NFL where the running quarterback can be a dominant factor."

Despite Harris's strong collegiate credentials, several pro teams asked him before the draft if he would be willing to play another position. He wouldn't agree to that, and was ignored until Buffalo selected him in the eighth round of the 1969 draft. It was such a blow that Harris considered passing on pro football altogether.

Robinson finally persuaded him to report. "He said if I didn't go, we might not ever have a black quarterback in the pros," said Harris, who passed for 6,136 yards in 12 seasons with Buffalo, the Los Angeles Rams and San Diego.

At 6-foot-3 and 210, Warren Moon fits snugly into the league's so-called quarterback mold. And yet, following a stint in the CFL, he struggled for acceptance during his first three seasons in Houston. Now, having led the Oilers closer to respectability, his ultimate contribution to the legacy of the black quarterback may be his qualities as a leader. Moon is Houston's player representative, and was a visible presence throughout the community during the strike.

"There are so many different levels you have to overcome to gain respect," Moon said. "There's the professional level, and that's where I didn't think I would get a viable opportunity when I first left college. The other level is just in proving yourself as a leader. I believed that if I had the chance to prove myself in one area, I could do it easily in the other."

"The quarterback is clearly the leader of a team and there was always that uncertainty as to whether a team would follow a black leader," said Tutko, the psychologist. "But what's happened in all sports is that rather than designated leaders, leaders have emerged based on performance."

Watching such players as Taylor and McPherson next season will be interesting. "What's happening will increase the enthusiasm of the young black prospective quarterback," said Joe. "Moon, Williams and Cunningham are showing that it can be done, that they will be given a fair opportunity to play the position if they're effective and proficient at their craft. That should be all the incentive they need."

In three or four years, the guys who were freshmen and sophomores are going to come knocking at the door of the NFL, and somebody's going to have to let them in."

France Thrashes Romania, 49-3, in Rugby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AGEN, France — The French launched Europe's international rugby season with a 49-3 rout of Romania here Wednesday. The Amistade Day match confirmed the Romanian decline that was on show at the World Cup in New Zealand and Australia last May.

France's tough forwards ground the adversary down in an unspectacular first half. Their reward came later with a

penalty try when the Romanians were reduced to collapsing a goal-line scrum.

Right wing Philippe Berot tallied 25 points with three penalty goals, six conversions and the first of France's seven tries. Left wing Patrice Lagisquet and center Marc Andrieu each scored two tries and prop Pascal Ondars one.

After good lineout work and overall defense in the early going, the Romanians tired, visi-

bly. Repeated stops for real or feigned injuries failed to block the French avalanche.

In a 34-point second half, center Denis Charvet, scrum-half Pierre Berbizier and full-back Serge Blanco made the show, with their forwards always on hand to keep the attacks flowing.

Romania's points came from a dropped goal late in the first half by flyhalf Dimitru Alexandru. (IHT, AFP)

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

TEAM	OFFENSE	DEFENSE
Denver	2919	1081
Atlanta	2719	1002
San Francisco	2719	1002
Washington	2719	1002
Chicago	2719	1002
Indianapolis	2719	1002
San Diego	2719	1002
Seattle	2719	1002
Pittsburgh	2719	1002
New England	2719	1002
Kansas City	2719	1002

TEAM	DEFENSE
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Washington	1002
Chicago	1

